FBIS DAILY REPORT

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AWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION TO VISIT CANADA

AU2819?5 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Mar 80 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist), a delegation of the AWP Central Committee has left for Canada, where it will attend celebrations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist). The delegation is led by Agim Popa, chief editor of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT.

ATA CRITICIZES SOVIET VISITORS TO EAST EUROPE

AU291105 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 29 Mar 80 AU

["Soviet Social-Imperialists' Pressure Against the Vassal Countries of Eastern Europe"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 29 (ATA)--The Soviet social-imperialists have of late visibly intensified their economic, political and military pressure towards the revisionist countries of Eastern Europe. While the chief of Gosplan Baybakov was sent in some of these countries to impose new agreements "of cooperation", trade ministers of the vassal countries were called in Moscow to discuss the further increase of trade exchanges, exchanges which bear the seal of the known metropolis-vassal countries ratio.

Being under the grip of the crisis and in efforts to shift its aftermaths onto the backs of the vassals, the chieftains of the Kremlin continue "to invite" the representatives of the revisionist cliques so as to impose on them other enslaving agreements, so as to further tighten their screws and in this way to further promote the process of submission of their economy.

Meanwhile it is reported that in the course of the visits to various countries of the aggressive Warsaw treaty, the commander-in-chief of this treaty, the Soviet Marshal Kulikov, arrived in Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovak news agency reports that in his meetings with Husak it was discussed on "the activity of the common command of the Warsaw treaty" and "on the implementation of the conclusions reached in the last session of the ministers of defence" of this aggressive treaty which is in full service of the hegemonic and expansionist policy of Soviet social-imperialism. As it comes out of the statements made, in the framework of the revisionist "integration", that is, in the military field as well, in the name of the "common command" Kulikov has demanded that the Czechoslovak revisionists, too, be further involved in the aggressive adventurous activities by the Soviet social-imperialists and increase the payments they give Moscow as members of the Warsaw treaty.

The manoeuvres being conducted in the vassal countries are also a testimony to the pressures exercised against the vassal countries and to the preparedness for war.

Of late, in the territory of East Germany there were conducted such manoeuvres with the participation of a big Soviet military contingent and the local ones. The military manoeuvres with the participation of almost all the "ally" countries of the Warsaw treaty were conducted recently also in Hungary.

ZERI I POPULLIT ON EFFICIENCY OF SOCIAL PRODUCTION

AU292120 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 22 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Incomes Should Cover Expenditure and Create Accumulation"]

[Excerpts] The stage attained in the general development of the economy, and the great tasks set out to further promote this development, make the need to further extend the sources of accumulation through increased efficiency of social production even more necessary. This absolute necessity becomes even more imperative for our country in the present situation, in which the encirclement and blockade against our country as well as the crisis that has gripped the capitalist and revisionist world have become and are continuing to become more exacerbated. It is in such conditions that we are building socialism, relying entirely on our own material and financial resources and on our own internal socialist accumulation.

Our economy is generally characterized not merely by a rapid growth rate, but also by a constant reduction of production costs, thus securing constantly growing resources for accumulation. This arises from the socialist system itself, thrift being in its very nature. However, the generally positive picture is marred particularly by some agricultural, fishery and transportation and other enterprises currently working at a loss. The elimination of this situation is a responsible and urgent task, particularly for their managers, the people's council executive committees and the ministries to which these enterprises are subordinated. As has been constantly stressed by the party, such planned and operational losses must be viewed as exceptions to the rule in the economy, in the development of production forces, in the strengthening of the country's economic independence and defense potential, and in the constant elevation of the people's well-being.

The analyses carried out on cases of nonfulfillment of plans and, consequently, the losses incurred by these enterprises, show that they are a result of weakness in the organization and proletarian discipline at work, as well as in technical and scientific discipline in production. We are stressing this because the nonfulfillment of plans in these enterprises results precisely from the fact that a considerable amount of working time is carried out inefficiently and unproductively. Thus, unjustified absenteeism in the coal mines in 1979 was not only reduced, compared with the previous year, but even increased 24 percent. Absenteeism of this kind has increased in the Valias and Memaljaj coal mines. All the working people are required to rise in struggle against such liberal attitudes toward work. The communists must lead in that struggle. Severe criticism should fall not only on those who have failed to show a sense of responsibility, but also on those who have acted indifferently toward such manifestations. The shortcomings in the economic and financial indicators of some enterprises, like the paper mill in Lezhe, the glass factory in Kavaje and others, must be found in the insufficient efforts made to master the technology of production. At a time when the situation in which we are building socialism and when the interests of the economy and the people require the maximum utilization of all forces and energies and of all possibilities and reserves to increase social production, national incomes and accumulation as much as possible, it is totally inadmissible for single collectives to take from accumulation, from the state and from society more than they give, because of subjective shortcomings, because of shortcomings and weaknesses in organization and management.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC IN SOFIA 28 MARCH

AU282000 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 28 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)--A trade and payments agreement on 1980 was signed here today. The document was signed by Mr Krustyu Popov, deputy-minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, and by Mr Zheng Yishan, deputy-minister of foreign grade of China.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE HELD WITH CAPITALIST STATES

AU281932 Sofia BTA in English 1446 GMT 28 Mar 80 AU

["Economic Cooperation With the West"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)--The conference on Bulgaria's trade and economic cooperation with the developed capitalist states, which opened three days ago, finished its work today. The conference was organized by the Bulgarian Chamber of Trade and Industry and the International Chamber of Commerce. Representatives of 15 Western states, including Canada and Japan, took part in the conference. They listened to reports on the prospects for development of Bulgaria's economy and foreign trade, the new trends in the investment policy of the country and her industrial, scientific and technological cooperation with the West. Discussed were also some questions of capitalist states, as well as credit conditions.

The communique on the meeting issued today points out that special emphasis was laid on industrial cooperation with Western companies, the establishment of joint societies based on reciprocal profit. The document also states that the Bulgarian delegation and a delegation of the International Chamber of Commerce underlined unanimously the great possibilities for contact between Bulgarian organizations and Western companies.

LILOV SPEAKS AT FRIENDSHIP RALLY FOR NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

AU281103 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Mar 80 pp 1,2 AU

[Report on speech by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, at a Bulgarian-Nicaraguan friendship rally held on 24 March 1980 at the "Georgi Kirkov" Hall of the Party House in Sofia]

[Text] Comrade Aleksandur Lilov pointed out as follows in his speech: As you have already had the opportunity of convincing yourselves during your brief stay in our country, the Bulgarian people genuinely rejoice at the victory which the people of Nicaragua have achieved under the leadership of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation, after having overthrown the dynastic tyranny of Anastasio Somosa in a prolonged and merciless struggle. We extend a hand of fraternal solidarity to free and independent Nicaragua, just as we extend our hand to all people throughout the world who are struggling for freedom, national independence, peace, democracy and social progress.

The national-democratic, anti-oligarchic and anti-imperialist revolution in Nicaragua is not a brief heroic period, but the law-governed result of decades of hard struggles, the speaker continued. At the beginning of this struggle there was the charismatic personality of that splendid soldier who fought for the cause of building a new world, the "general of the free people"--Augusto Sandino--who was perfidiously killed by the reaction in the country, but who continued to live in the people's hearts and who handed over to them the immaculate banner of Sandinism--a genuinely democratic, anti-imperialist movement, with a pronounced progressive social character, fighting for the basic interests of the broad people's strata. [paragraph continues]

The bloodthirsty dictatorship of Somosa killed thousands of fighters, like Carlos Fonseca Amador, the great Sandinist hero. However, the dictatorial regime did not succeed in suppressing Sandinism as an idea and as a movement, which rallied the most varied social strata in the struggle for a free and independent Nicaragua.

With its revolutionary elan and the striving for social justice, with the example it set, the victory of the Nicaraguan patriots expanded far beyond the borders of that small country. Representing one of the centers of revolutionary upheaval in Latin America in our epoch, the victory of the Nicaraguan people is exerting a beneficial impact upon the entire liberation process in that area.

The victory of the Sandinist revolution has provoked a new intensification of the struggle against imperialism and local oligarchy and has consolidated the positions of the progressive forces, and has strengthened their confidence in the victorious outcome of their struggle. This victory marked a new upsurge of the national liberation forces, an upsurge confirmed by the internal and external isolation in which the fascist juntas found themselves as a result of the further exacerbation of contradictions between imperialism and the Latin American peoples; as a result of the unrelenting people's struggles in El Salvador, Guatemala and throughout the entire anti-imperialist front. Another link of the imperialist chain in Latin America has broken as a result of the people's victory in Nicaragua and this breakthrough is of tremendous importance as an impetus for the entire worldwide revolutionary movement.

The fate of the Sandinist revoluion, as well as the future of the restoration and consolidation of your innovated republic are close to our hearts, Comrade Aleksandur Lilov stressed. Although our two countries are thousands of kilometers apart, we have common traits in our historical destinies.

Our people cherish the revolutionary legacy of the struggle against fascism and capitalism, they cherish the achievements of the socialist social system in our country.

We have suffered the bitterness of defeat, we have gone through the difficulties of reconstruction, we have experienced the triumph of victory and upsurge. This is why the Bulgarian children welcomed with so much affection the first envoys of free Nicaragua--the Nicaraguan children-partisans--who came as the first heralds of your revolution, to participate in the international choldren's assembly "Banner of Peace," which was held in Sofia, in August 1979.

The speaker further dwelt on the comprehensive upsurge of the People's Republic of Bulgaria throughout the 35 years that followed the 9 September 1944 socialist revolution. Throughout this period the international prestige of our state was also consolidated, Lilov pointed out. Bulgaria is conducting an active foreign policy of peace and peaceful coexistence, a policy of increasingly closer cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal, socialist countries, a policy of good-neighborliness and cooperation with the Balkan peoples, a policy of friendship and selfless assistance to the peoples in the developing countries, a policy of mutual respect, observance of equal rights and cooperation with all peoples throughout the world. The Bulgarian-Latin American relations are a relatively recent trend in the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The most recent factor in this trend is the establishment of relations between Bulgaria and Nicaragua.

Bulgaria was one of the first countries to recognize the provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. Our country established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Nicaragua as early as November 1979. [paragraph continues]

In the brief annals of our relations we have already inscribed exchanges of several delegations, we have signed agreements and have rendered assistance in delivering foodstuffs, clothing and medicines to the Nicaraguan people, in sending Bulgarian physicians to work in your country and in receiving young people from Nicaragua in our country for training in various Bulgarian educational institutions, and so forth. The present visit of this high-level party and government delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua to our country, which is headed by four of the most outstanding leaders of the Sandinist revolution and of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, represents the climax of Bulgarian-Nicaraguan relations.

In pointing out that recently the peoples of the world have been witnessing a drastic intensification of the activities of reactionary and militarist circles, and of those political, economic and ideological strata that are afraid of the beneficial influence of detente on international relations, Comrade Aleksandur Lilov pointed out, in closing his statement, that the progress of world history will continue to follow its main path, the path of the inevitable defeat of imperialism and of the inevitable victory of socialism.

Nothing and no one can stop the progress of history, no one and nothing can deflect mankind and the peoples of the world from this path.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV ARRIVES IN KUWAIT

AU291515 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 29 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Kuwait, March 29 (BTA special correspondent)--Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister, arrived on an official visit to Kuwait at the invitation of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Kuwait.

"The goal of my visit is a further development of bilateral relations which, I would like to emphasize, have been so far developing well. We shall discuss certain international issues of mutual interest at the talks", said Mr Mladenov to the BTA special correspondent.

Asked for his comment on the present state of Bulgaro-Kuwaiti relations, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah characterized them as "excellent". "I hope that the forthcoming talks tomorrow will prove successful", added he.

This is the first visit of a Bulgarian foreign minister to Kuwait motivated by the growing interest of the two states in expansion of bilateral contacts. A wide range of questions are expected to be discussed pertaining to the development of bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic sphere, and to the present international situation.

The Kuwaiti press paid special attention to Mr Mladenov's visit giving prominence to his arrival.

Mr Mladenov was met at the airport by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Kuwait, and other Kuwaiti officials.

GENERAL DZHUROV HEADS MILITARY DELEGATION TO PDRY

AU291510 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 29 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA)--Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defence, left for the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen today in the head of a military delegation. He will pay an official visit to that country at the invitation of Mr 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar al-Bishi, minister of defence of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK TO VISIT ROMANIA

LD281751 Prague CTK in English 1714 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek will shortly pay an official visit to Romania, at the invitation of his Romanian counterpart Stefan Andrei.

HUSAK CHAIRS MEETING OF REGIONAL, CITY PARTY COMMITTEES

LD252359 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A statewide consultative meeting of chief secretaries of regional committees and the city committees of the party in Prague and Bratislava was held in Prague today. It was chaired by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. It discussed questions pertaining to the party's work in the safeguarding the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress during the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the approach of party bodies and organizations in the implementation of the results of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The consultative meeting was attended by members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, members of the Central Committee Secretariat and the chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MSZMP CONGRESS

LD281708 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The CPCZ delegation headed by Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the Central Committee, which attended the 12th MSZMP Congress, returned from Budapest to Prague today. It was met at Ruzyne Airport by Karal Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Unions Council.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF AFGHAN LEADER 'ALI KESHTMAND

Received by Husak, Bilak

LD281734 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and government, at Prague Castle today. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand is heading an Afghan delegation in Czechoslovakia for official talks. In a cordial and comradely discussion, the two representatives exchanged views on the international situation, developments in the South Asia region and the Middle East, which are the object of a concentrated attack by imperialism. They paid tribute to the manifold efforts of the Soviet Union for the preservation of peace and the consolidation of the independence of countries threatened by imperialist and other reactionary forces. They noted with satisfaction that relations between the two fraternal parties and between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan are developing successfully. Comrade Gustav Husak assured the head of the Afghan delegation that the CPCZ, the government and the entire people are sincerely supporting the efforts of the Afghan leadership, headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal, for the consolidation of the situation in the country and for higher living and cultural standards of the people. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand expressed his gratitude for the expressions of solidarity and support which the CPCZ and Czechoslovakia are offering the Afghan people.

He expressed the conviction that the future all-round development of cooperation would serve the interests of the two countries and the reinforcement of the progressive and peaceful forces in the world.

The head of the Afghan delegation was also received today by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The object of the talks, which passed in a comradely and friendly atmosphere, were questions pertaining to the future development of bilateral cooperation.

Interview With Prague Radio

LD292242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Interview granted to Prague Radio by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and government of the Afghan Democratic Republic--date and place not given; Keshtmand's answers in Dari with Czech translation superimposed; recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Keshtmand, how do you evaluate the results of the talks which you have had with our representatives?

[Answer] The talks between the delegations of the Afghan Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic have been very fruitful. Their usefulness lies, above all, in the fact that they have contributed to the further broadening and deepening of peaceful and fraternal relations and cooperation between both countries.

I greatly appreciate my being received by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Comrade Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of your party.

During the talks with your delegation, led by Comrade Rohlicek, questions of bilateral relations, mutual cooperation and other questions of interest to both sides were discussed. I can say that we have reached a complete identity of views on all the questions discussed.

During our stay in your beautiful country, we have become more deeply aware of how the Czechoslovak people unselfishly help the people, and of the revolutionary process in our country. The democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution which triumphed in Afghanistan in April 1978, and above all its present stage, has created firm foundations for finding further ways for possibilities in cooperation between both fraternal countries. The cooperation of our countries, which is taking place in various spheres from the economic to the cultural, will be developing on the basis of agreements which we are signing. These agreements will create the conditions for a mutual firm cooperation and its further strengthening and deepening. Also, from the point of view of the international situation at present, complete agreement was reached during the talks.

[Question] The second question: How would you characterize the present situation in your country and the foreign policy of the Afghan revolutionary leadership?

[Answer] As you know very well, our country rejects resolutely the policy of American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism. We are also resolutely against the attempts to pursue a policy of armed aggression against our country. The purpose of the hostile, aggressive forces of counterrevolution, which train and arm mercenaries and terrorists and then send them to Afghanistan, has been and still is to destroy the successes achieved during our revolution. The aggressive policy of world imperialism and counterrevolutionary forces is a real danger for the independence of my country.

The fraternal help of the Soviet Union has significantly helped to obstruct the intentions of imperialism and the counterrevolution against our country. The limited contingents of Soviet troops, which came to Afghanistan on the basis of the treaty on friendship and goodneighborly relations and cooperation and at the request of the legitimate Afghan Government, are significantly contributing to repel the aggression from outside which is aimed against the people of Afghanistan and their interests. The people of our country are grateful for the fraternal, unselfish help of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Only with this principled internationalist help of the socialist countries can we resist the interests of American imperialism and counterrevolution. I would like to express thanks with all my heart, on behalf of the people, the party and the Government of Afghanistan, for the moral, political and economic help which we are receiving from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

CUBAN JUSTICE MINISTER DORTICOS ATTENDS PRAGUE RECEPTION

LD291020 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Zdenek Zuska, the mayor of the capital city of Prague, received in Brozik Hall in the old town hall yesterday Osvaldo Dorticos, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of justice of the Republic of Cuba. The reception was attended by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. In his speech, the Prague mayor stressed the traditionally firm relations between both fraternal countries and their capitals. He said the revolutionary example of Cuba is playing an increasingly important role among the nations striving to attain their independence.

Osvaldo Dorticos expressed his thanks for the reception, inspected relics of the historical edifice of the old town hall, and received a medal of the national committee of the capital city of Prague.

NAUMANN, SED DELEGATION ARRIVE IN PRAGUE

LD302008 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Text] An official delegation of the capital city of the GDR arrived in Prague today to take part in the Days of Berlin and other celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

The delegation is headed by Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk Executive. At Ruzyne Airport, the delegation was welcomed by Atonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; and in Prague by Zdenek Zuska, mayor of Prague, and other representatives. The delegation of meritorious members of the SED, the FDGB, and the Free German Youth from Berlin also arrived in Prague to attend the celebrations.

Berlin Days Ceremony

LD302304 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Days of Berlin were ceremoniously opened tonight in the Smetana theatre in Prague. Present at the festive opening was Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Antonin Kapek, member of the Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the city party committee in Prague; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik and other representatives.

The official delegation of the city of Berlin, headed by Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk Executive, was cordially welcomed. Comrade Antonin Kapek expressed his sincere joy at the fact that in the days to come we will meet the Berlin comrades in enterprises, schools, research institutes, and at a number of cultural and sports activities. At the exhibition called "Berlin, the Capital of the GDR, Greets Prague" we will acquaint ourselves with the present life of Berlin's inhabitants. Comrade Kapek pointed out that the citizens of Berlin and Prague are bound together by their joint fight for peace and socialism, work for the well being of mankind, and solving the joint problems of the two states and capital cities.

Comrade Konrad Naumann conveyed the combat greetings of the communists and wor[illegible] people of the capital city of the GDR and the entire country. He stated that the Days of Berlin in Prague amount to the best expression of the joint goals pursued by our parties, states and nations--goals that firmly point toward socialism. The opening evening of the Days of Berlin in Prague illustrated the indestructible friendship between the people of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, and the two capital cities.

Kapek Receives Naumann

LD310943 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the Prague city party committee, yesterday received an official delegation from the city of Berlin led by Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk Executive. In a comradely conversation, they discussed the tasks and problems facing party organizations in both cities as a result of the latest sessions of the central party bodies of the two countries, and about how the conclusions from these sessions should be best adapted to the conditions under which party bodies in Prague and Berlin operate. The Berlin Days event now being held in Prague will provide a further impetus for the development of mutual cooperation between the two capital cities, to which the representatives of the two cities wished much success. In appreciation of the existing cooperation between the two capital cities, Comrade Antonin Kapek presented the visiting Berlin delegation with a crystal vase, dedicated to the Berlin Days, while Comrade Konrad Naumann presented to the Prague party committee a statuette depicting a member of the GDR workers' and people's militias.

POLEDNIK ADDRESSES BRATISLAVA CITY COMMITTEE SESSION

LD242146 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Bratislava CPSL City Committee today reviewed the work of the Bratislava national committee in implementing the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. A report of the city committee Presidium singled out successes of the past 10-year-stage of dynamic development in the history of the capital of Slovakia. Also stressed was the important position of national committees in managing and safeguarding construction investments, and why it has to contribute more effectively to overcoming problems in the sphere of comprehensive civic facilities and housing estate construction. Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee expressed his appreciation of the results of the organizational and managerial work of national committees and their significant contribution to the all-round development of our society. He stressed the need to further perfect the activity of the elected bodies and apparatus of national committees and also the need for economic utilization of fuels, energy and raw materials.

DEFENSE MINISTER REVIEWS ARMY TASKS IN WORLD SITUATION

AU272113 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Mar 80 p 2 AU

["Secure Protection of Peace From Imperialist Adventurism: Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann on Military-Political Situation and Future Tasks"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and national defense minister, spoke at a session in the Defense Ministry about the present military political situation and the consequences for work in the National People's Army [NVA], the border troops and the GDR civil defense in the coming few years. Present were chiefs, commanders, political and staff officers as well as party and FDJ officials.

Army General Hoffmann pointed out that the policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community of states aimed at peace and security must be implemented in a tenacious struggle against the most aggressive imperialist forces.

He said the imperialists possess a considerable economic and military potential and still incline toward adventurism. Proof of this is the comprehensive NATO plans and measures, particularly those of the United States, for stepping up the arms race. The speaker referred to the strengthening of the U.S. strategic nuclear potential, the planned manufacture and deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe and the creation of a U.S. rapid deployment force for worldwide actions against socialist and national-democratic states, against revolutionary and national liberation movements.

The most reactionary forces and the imperialist mass media are particularly active in aggravating the international situation in order to disguise the real aims of the military-industrial complex. They are spreading fears of threats, working to prevent people from correctly assessing the situation and to produce a general psychosis of insecurity as well as an anticommunist hysteria.

In this context, prudence and determination in securing peace and constructing a developed socialist society are demands that the party of the working class levies particularly on the armed defenders of socialism. The resolute support by GDR's armed forces personnel of Afghanistan's just struggle and its support by the Soviet Union reflects their political-ideological maturity and their clear-cut internationalist position in the class struggles of our times.

The minister analyzed the tasks of national defense in the eighties and derived from them tasks related to high fighting strength and combat readiness. All this puts high demands on socialist paramilitary education, particularly that of youth, as well as on training the young generation of soldiers.

Minister Hoffmann requested the participants in the conference, under the proven leadership of the party of the workers class and loyal to the patriotic and internationalist soldiers duty, to responsibly accomplish their tasks and to thus make a weighty contribution to the preparations for the 10th SED Congress.

At the conference, Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police, spoke about the further strengthening of socialist state power and the tasks related to the consolidation of internal security and order. Bruno Mahlow, deputy chief of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee, reported about the international situation. Leading cadres of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs dealt with problems of the struggle for peace and social progress in the Near and Middle East as well as on the African Continent.

NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION

AU310837 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Mar 80 p 2 AU

["Meeting With Delegation of People's Republic of Kampuchea at the National Council: Professor Correns Received the Guests Headed by Yos Por"]

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN)--Prof Dr Erich Correns, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, received on Wednesday a delegation of the National Unity Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea [KNUFNS] under the leadership of Yos Por, general secretary of the KNUFNS Central Committee, which has been in the GDR since Tuesday." At the friendly meeting, Prof Erich Correns paid tribute to the heroic struggle of the Kampuchean People under KNUFNS leadership to destroy the Pol Pot regime and rebuild the country, and he assured the guests of the solidarity of all the forces united in the GDR National Front.

"In the afternoon, the delegation conducted talks with the vice president of the National Council, Werner Kirchhoff, as well as with other members of the National Council Presidium." The delegation studied the role of the National Front in the GDR's social life and its tasks in implementing the 9th party congress decisions and in preparation for the 10th congress. "The delegation showed particular interest in the National Front committees' political-ideological work to enlist all classes and strata in the building of socialism.

"The guests, in turn, reported about the present situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the tasks of KNUFNS after its second congress." Both sides stressed the significance of the visit to the GDR by Heng Samrin, chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary People's Council, of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, of the joint declaration and of other documents signed between the GDR and Kampuchea, as a sound basis for the development of cooperation and as an important contribution by the two states to the struggle for peace and security throughout the world.

More Aid Pledged

LD271636 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1113 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The internationalist attitude and active solidarity of GDR citizens toward the people of Kampuchea was reaffirmed on Thursday in Berlin by Kurt Krueger, general secretary of the GDR Solidarity Committee. He was meeting with a delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS). Kurt Krueger informed the delegation, led by Secretary General of the KNUFNS Central Committee Yos Por, that as a sign of the unshakeable solidarity with Kampuchea, another ship with a solidarity consignment is being prepared. A few days ago the first GDR ship unloaded solidarity goods in the Kompong Som port. These donations by GDR workers are intended to help overcome the consequences of the Pol Pot regime.

Yos Por expressed thanks for the support given to his country in defending and consolidating national independence and reconstruction.

KLEIBER HEADS GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO IRAQ

LD301754 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Baghdad, (ADN Correspondent)--A GDR Government delegation, led by Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived in Baghdad today for the fifth meeting of the GDR-Iraq Standing Committee for Economic and Scientific Cooperation.

"The delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, chairman of the Iraqi side in the Standing Committee, member of the Revolution Command Council and of the regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and by other personages. Immediately after his arrival, Guenther Kleiber praised in a press interview the mutual advantage of the traditional friendly relations between the GDR and Iraq. He said that the basis of this fruitful cooperation is the common struggle of the two peoples against imperialism and for peace and social progress. He expressed his conviction that the concurring opinions of the two states on important fundamental international questions form a good basis for the further deepening and extension of cooperation on equal terms between the two countries."

MITTAG RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE BANK GOVERNOR; AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD281952 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1452 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Sergio Vieira, member of the FRELIMO Central Committee and governor of the Bank of Mozambique, for a friendly discussion on Friday.

During the exchange of views, the two sides paid tribute to the successful development and substantial deepening of cooperation between the GDR and Mozambique. They stressed in particular the importance of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries, which was signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Samora Machel, president of FRELIMO and the People's Republic of Mozambique, on the occasion of the visit by a GDR party and state delegation to Mozambique, and noted the importance and usefulness of the other agreements concluded in this connection. During the visit of the delegation of the Bank of Mozambique to the GDR talks on further cooperation were held. The governor of the Bank of Mozambique and president of the GDR State Bank, Horst Kaminsky, signed an agreement on cooperation between the two banks for 1980.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS FRG BUGGING TELEPHONE TRAFFIC

LD281732 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1612 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The GDR's permanent mission in the FRG made a strong protest at the FRG's Federal Chancellor's Office on Friday against the large-scale bugging of telephone traffic between the GDR and the FRG by FRG secret services, which has been officially confirmed. It pointed out that this constitutes a serious violation of the agreement between the GDR and the FRG in the field of post and telecommunications, the preamble of which mentions the efforts to promote the development of good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG. These measures represent a gross breach of the internationally recognized secrecy of post and telecommunications and a serious contravention of the contractually agreed relations between the two German states and their citizens. The officially confirmed practices constitute direct interference in the internal affairs of the GDR.

An emphatic demand was made for an immediate halt to these bugging measures, which are bound to put a heavy burden on the relations between the GDR and the FRG.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN TRADE OFFICIAL VISIT--GDR Minister for Foreign Trade Horst Soelle on Friday received Lic Raul Salinas Lozano, director-general of the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute, for a talk on the future development of GDR-Mexican trade relations. The talk was also attended by Ricardo Guerra, Mexican ambassador in the GDR. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22-23 Mar 80 p 7 AU]

OFFICIALS SPEAK AT MSZMP CONGRESS, RALLIES; DEPARTURES

Speech by Vietnam's Le Van Luong

AU281305 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Mar 80 p 16 AU

[Address by Le Van Luong, member of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee: "Shoulder to Shoulder, the Peoples of Indochina Are Building and Defending Their Countries"]

[Text] Dear comrades, my friends: It is a pleasure for the delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party to be able to participate in the 12th Congress of the MSZMP, the experienced leader of the Hungarian workers class and working people and the forger of their victories.

Permit me to convey to you, eminent representatives of the MSZMP, Hungarian communists, the Hungarian workers class and the fraternal Hungarian people as a whole our most ardent good wishes on behalf of the communists and workers class of Vietnam and the entire Vietnamese people.

I express our sincere thanks for the warm words of appreciation Comrade Janos Kadar addressed to the Vietnamese party and people in the MSZMP Central Committee's report.

Dear comrades, my friends: It was 35 years ago that the Soviet Red Army destroyed fascism and that, as a result of its tremendous victory--to which the heroic and self-sacrificing struggle of the Hungarian people's best representatives had contributed--Hungary was, on 4 April 1945, liberated and the Hungarian people, who love their fatherland, entered a new phase of their history and embarked on the path of socialist construction.

The period that has elapsed since the establishment of the Hungarian People's Republic and particularly the period following 1956 constituted the most glittering era of development in Hungary's history. Under the leadership of the MSZMP, which is headed by esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar, the Hungarian people have overcome many difficulties and obstacles, routed the counterrevolutionary forces and scored historic successes in the work of socialist construction. Developing their creative talents, with the cooperation and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries, the Hungarian working people rapidly healed the wounds of the war, restored the people's economy and began to build a new life and they are progressing consistently on the path of socialism.

Together With the World Progressive Forces

In recent years, the Hungarian People's Republic entered a new phase of development. Implementing the resolutions of the 11th MSZMP Congress, the Hungarian people have achieved great successes in the past 5 years. Formerly poor and backward Hungary has become a socialist country possessing a modern industry, an advanced socialist large-scale agriculture and a modern science and technology, a country where the people's standard of living, material welfare and culture are improving.

Hungary realizes its foreign policy in close unity with the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the world progressive forces and it resolutely opposes imperialism, colonialism and the expansionism and great-power hegemonism of the Beijing reactionary clique and other reactionary forces. As a result, the international prestige and role of the Hungarian People's Republic is constantly increasing.

The successes achieved in recent years constitute convincing proof of the strength and creative talent of the Hungarian party and people and the superiority of the socialist system. The Vietnamese Communist Party and the Vietnamese people sincerely rejoice over the brilliant results that have been achieved by the Hungarian workers class and the fraternal Hungarian people under their party's leadership.

We are profoundly convinced that the resolutions that will be passed by the 12th MSZMP Congress will advance the cause of the building of a socialist society in Hungary.

Dear comrades, my friends: After winning a complete victory in the war we aged against U.S. imperialism and to save the fatherland, our entire country was liberated and, on the basis of the guideline of the Fourth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party, we set out together toward socialism.

The Vietnamese people, who have suffered the horrors and devastations of a war that lasted for over 30 years, have no more fervent wish than lasting peace and to be able to reconstruct their country, improve the life of the people and successfully build socialism. However, the leading Beijing reactionary circles, which are engaged in expansionist and great-power hegemonist machinations, have conspired with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces and initiated a frenzied anti-Vietnam policy. They used the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary lackeys to unleash a war on our both Western borders and waged an aggressive war against Vietnam in the northern border area. Consequently, the Vietnamese people were again forced to take up arms to defend their fatherland and socialist construction. Despite its lamentable defeat, the Beijing reactionary leading clique has not relinquished its perfidious schemes and continues to threaten Vietnam with aggression; it threatens Laos and it intervenes in the domestic affairs of Cambodia. Beijing unilaterally announced recently that it regards the second round of negotiations between Vietnam and China as closed. China had deliberately protracted the negotiations and it is engaged in subversive activity against the Vietnamese people and is fomenting tension in Indochina and Southeast Asia. These steps are increasingly unmasking the Chinese side's aggressive policy.

During the recent period of over 4 years--despite further aggression and a number of natural disasters--the Vietnamese people, under our party's leadership, which is headed by esteemed Comrade Le Duan, have achieved much success in healing the wounds of war, restoring the people's economy and developing culture, education and national defense. The international prestige of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is constantly growing and strengthening. We have concluded agreements of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and several fraternal socialist countries and we are participating in the work of CEMA. Our people's friendship and many-sided cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union and several fraternal socialist countries, including the peoples of Laos and Cambodia, are becoming closer with each passing day.

The Vietnamese people are roused by important historical anniversaries in 1980: the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Vietnamese Communist Party, the 90th anniversary of Ho Chi Minh's birth and the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The commemoration of these enable them to develop even more their revolutionary zeal and overcome the difficulties and the consequences of 35 years of imperialist aggression and Beijing's two aggressive wars. Our goal is to realize the resolutions of our party's fourth congress and the Central Committee plenums.

Dear comrades, my friends: The balance of power is changing in favor of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the world today. The three revolutionary currents are forging ahead and scoring one victory after another. The mighty Soviet Union, the firm support of the revolution and pillar of world peace, is now stronger than ever in every respect. [paragraph continues]

Also, the rest of the socialist countries are growing considerably stronger. The national liberation movement is vigorously developing. The workers class and the working people are struggling with renewed force in the capitalist countries.

The situation has changed completely on the Indochinese peninsula. Having defeated the colonialist, the imperialists and the Beijing expansionists, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Cambodia are building and defending their countries shoulder-to-shoulder with each other and progressing unitedly on the triumphant path of socialism.

Imperialism Is Fomenting Tension in Every Area

In view of this, imperialism--led by the U.S. imperialists--increasingly tightens its nefarious alliance with Chinese expansionism and great-power hegemonism and other reactionary forces to break out of its more and more serious crisis. It foments tension in every area, continues the arms race and instigates preparation for war. It tries to revert to the cold war and goes all out to undermine the people's revolutionary cause and world peace. Incitement to war and the intensification of anticommunist hysteria are not a sign that imperialism is strong; on the contrary, they show that it is weaker.

The present international situation requires that the forces of socialism, national independence and peace and the international communist and workers movement should become welded together in an even closer and broader unity than heretofore and that, redoubling their vigilance, they should struggle untiringly to thwart the aggressive militarist circles' and NATO's adventurist policy and to maintain detente and preserve peace.

It is clear that the struggle against imperialism, the main enemy of the revolution, is inseparable from the struggle against Chinese great-power hegemonism today. The Beijing leadership, which has betrayed the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people and other peoples, has committed the greatest and most damaging betrayal of the history of the international revolutionary movement.

Under these historic circumstances, even greater significance is attached to the Soviet Union's important peace initiatives. The fact that the Soviet Union has concluded the SALT II agreement with the United States and unilaterally reduced the numerical strength of its troops stationed in the GDR prove the strength and desire for peace of the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries. We ardently welcome Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's 22 February 1980 statement, in which he firmly warned U.S. imperialism and the reactionary Beijing clique: "The Soviet Union possesses all the means necessary to repulse any military provocation." This statement manifested the Soviet Union's determination to be prepared to fulfill at any time the noble internationalist commitments it has assumed for the peoples' just cause and that it is tenaciously struggling for lasting and just peace in the world. Comrade Brezhnev has declared: "The power of socialist internationalism is convincingly manifest in the strong assistance accorded to the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism and Chinese aggression. That will be the case also in the future if anyone again violates the peace and security of that heroic country."

We resolutely condemn the dangerous decisions of the United States and NATO that serve preparation for war, an increase of military expenditures and the deployment of medium-range missiles on West European territory, decisions that are at variance with the interests of the peoples of Europe and the world, including the American people.

We welcome with ardent affection the great victory of the people of Afghanistan. The Afghan people have frustrated the machinations of the imperialists and international reaction and their intervention in the country's domestic affairs and defended the achievements of the April revolution. We fully support the Soviet Union's internationalist assistance to the Afghan people's revolution.

We are firmly convinced that the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism will triumph and imperialism and international reaction will be defeated.

Dear comrades, my friends: Although Vietnam and Hungary are geographically far from each other, Hungary and the Hungarian people have for long been very close to our people. The Hungarian people, who have shouldered many trials and sacrifices to achieve and defend their country's independence and peace, have always profoundly sympathized with the Vietnamese people's just struggle.

The Hungarian party and government and the fraternal Hungarian people have constantly followed with sympathy the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and to save their fatherland and heal the wounds of war. They have followed with sympathy the Vietnamese struggle for socialist construction and have accorded them valuable assistance. We will never forget the Hungarians, representatives of the most diverse social strata, who voluntarily gave their blood to the Vietnamese people. We will not forget the deeds of the working people who organized Vietnam-aid shifts, or the slogans, so moving for us, as "We Are With You, Vietnam," for instance. We will never forget the Hungarian men and soldiers who worked with devotion in the international control and supervision committee operating on the basis of the Paris agreement on Vietnam. We are aware, too, that the protest "Hands Off Vietnam" was voiced throughout Hungary when the Chinese Army attacked Vietnam in February 1979. The Hungarian party and government and the Hungarian people did not delay according us their moral and material assistance.

Today, the Hungarian party and government assist us by training experts and giving us rich experiences. Hungarian experts are devotedly working--often turning night into day--with Vietnamese working people on building projects important for our people's economy. Thus, we have always known our Hungarian friends to be with us both during difficult times and the phase of peaceful construction. This manifests the proletarian internationalism of the Hungarian workers class and working people.

We are very pleased that relations are developing splendidly--particularly since the October 1975 visit by a party-government delegation led by Comrade Le Duan to Hungary--between our parties and governments.

Dear comrades, my friends: The Vietnamese communists and our people will eternally remember the inestimably valuable assistance of the fraternal Hungarian party and people and not forget the manifestations coming from their hearts. From this speaker's rostrum today, I would like to convey once more the sincere gratitude of the Vietnamese party, government and people to the MSZMP, the Hungarian Government and your people for their effective aid.

The Vietnamese Communist Party, the Vietnamese Government and the Vietnamese people will continue to strive to insure that our relations should remain flourishing and grow constantly stronger and serve our people's interests, peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

I wish the 12th MSZMP Congress successful work!

We ardently greet the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary!

Long live militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the Vietnamese and Hungarian parties and peoples!

Long live Marxism-Leninism, the invincible idea of proletarian internationalism!

Speech by Bulgaria's Doynov

AU281250 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Text of BCP Central Committee greetings message to the 12th MSZMP Congress, delivered by Ognyan Doynov at the Bulgarian-Hungarian friendship rally in the Dunaujvaros metallurgical plant on 25 March]

[Text] Dunaujvaros, 25 March--A rally celebrating Bulgarian-Hungarian friendship was held at the Dunaujvaros town metallurgical plant today. At this rally Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, leader of the BCP delegation to the 12th MSZMP Congress, delivered the greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to the congress of Hungarian communists.

Dear Hungarian friends, comrades: I take the liberty, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, to express my most cordial gratitude to the MSZMP Central Committee for the invitation permitting a BCP delegation to attend the 12th congress of Hungarian communists.

We cordially thank you for the opportunity to visit and inspect your plant--which is one of the greatest and leading enterprises of Hungarian metallurgical industry--and to participate in this moving rally devoted to Bulgarian-Hungarian friendship. We are infinitely glad to be among you, the representatives of the glorious Hungarian workers class and to have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with your remarkable working successes.

We are moved by the fraternal hospitality and by the feelings of love and friendship toward the Bulgarian people expressed in your statements about the BCP and the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Allow me to personally convey to you and through you to the entire Hungarian people, our ardent greetings and wishes, the greetings and wishes of the Bulgarian communists and of the Bulgarian workers class, as well as those of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Comrades: We listened with great attention to the MSZMP Central Committee's accountability report, delivered by Comrade Janos Kadar, to the congress, which contains a thorough Marxist-Leninist analysis of the comprehensive development of the fraternal Hungarian People's Republic.

The 12th MSZMP Congress, which is taking place on the eve of the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, has noted with pride that the period that has elapsed transformed your motherland into a free and independent socialist state, into a country building its developed socialist society. Contemporary Hungary has far outstripped the dreams of generations of Hungarian revolutionaries and poets of the past. Hungary, today, is a developed industrial-agrarian country with a flourishing socialist culture, a country enjoying great international prestige.

The achievements of this country are the results of the creative efforts of the Hungarian workers, peasants and intelligentsia, the results of the policy conducted by the MSZMP and by its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Janos Kadar, loyal son of the Hungarian people, outstanding leader of the international communist and workers movement and great friend of the Bulgarian people. The MSZMP has demonstrated in practical experience--throughout the years of struggle against capitalism and fascism, as well as during the period of socialist construction--that it is a vanguard of the Hungarian workers class, a tested vanguard of the entire Hungarian people, the organizer and leader of all their victories. Equipped with the invincible teaching of Marxism-Leninism, the MSZMP has analyzed social development in a creative manner and has determined the tasks of each single period. It is organizing the people's masses in implementing the tasks assigned to them. That is why the Hungarian working people fully trust their beloved party and comprenensively support it; that is why the Hungarian working people are selflessly devoting their efforts to the consistent implementation of the party policy in practical life.

The Hungarian people are justifiably proud of their achievements in socialist construction. The working people in the Bulgarian People's Republic also sincerely rejoice at these successes, which represent a considerable contribution to the consolidation of the power of the socialist community, to the forces of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Our people also highly appreciate the peace-loving policy of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the active participation of your country in the Warsaw Pact organization; CEMA; in socialist economic integration; consolidating the socialist countries' defensive power; and in conducting a uniform and coordinated foreign policy of the fraternal countries, a policy aimed at the preservation of peace and at the development of cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The 12th MSZMP Congress is determining new goals and the tasks that the Hungarian communists and all Hungarian people will implement in the forthcoming period. We profoundly believe that these tasks too will be successfully implemented, that the Hungarian People's Republic will achieve new victories in its development to the benefit of the fraternal Hungarian people and to the benefit of the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world. The unity of the Hungarian people, rallied around the MSZMP, and your people's friendship and their cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries belonging to the socialist community, is a reliable guarantee of this. We wish you with all our hearts further successes, dear Hungarian brothers!

The BCP today is accomplishing tasks similar to yours. This is so, since our two countries, as socialist states, are "of the same age" and are at the same stage of development--namely at the stage of building a developed socialist society. In 1979 the Bulgarian people festively celebrated the 35th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria and assessed its past achievements. We noted with pride that the last 35 years were the most fruitful period in the 13 centuries-old history of Bulgaria. Our achievements of the most recent period following the 11th BCP Congress are also very satisfactory.

Within the last 4 years our national economy developed at high and stable rates of speed. In 1979 national income increased 6.5 percent compared with 1978, a success which was achieved almost entirely through increased labor productivity. The industrial output also increased 6.5 percent, while agricultural production increased 7 percent and our foreign trade exchange--11 percent. The structure of our economy is constantly improving. The role of industry as the leading national economic factor is increasingly being enhanced. [paragraph continues]

Our science, culture and education are developing in a remarkable manner. Our people's material and cultural prosperity is constantly improving.

These great achievements are the result of the selfless efforts of Bulgarian workers, peasants and members of the intelligentsia and are efforts aimed at practically implementing the BCP's strategic line for high efficiency and great quality of production.

Today the BCP is implementing important measures aimed at perfecting socialist labor organization and the planned leadership of economy. In this respect the basic principles of applying the national economic leadership to economic foundations, worked out on the initiative and under the direct guidance of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, are of exceptionally great importance.

Taking into consideration the objective demands of an intensified and efficient development of the economic sector, we are consistently applying the policy of reorganization and modernization of production, the policy of improving the structure of the economy on the basis of contemporary scientific and technological achievements with a view to drastically increasing social labor productivity. We are creating all the prerequisites to make the forthcoming, Eighth 5-Year Plan period the period of scientific-technical progress.

Comrades: The BCP has always appreciated friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Hungarian peoples, between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated in this connection: "Our comprehensive political, economic, ideological and cultural cooperation successfully serves a noble goal--namely to contribute to the construction of socialism and to the upsurge in both Bulgaria and Hungary. Our cooperation serves to bring our two peoples closer together as an inseparable part of the socialist community. Our cooperation serves the education of our two peoples in the spirit of socialist internationalism and fraternal mutual assistance, and it also serves the development of a common sense of responsibility toward the common cause of communism."

Being geographically close to each other, our countries also have similar historical backgrounds. Both the Bulgarian and the Hungarian peoples have common pages in their history. The heroic deeds and ardent poetry of Sandor Petofi and of Khristo Botev and the selfless sacrifice of the national and social liberation fighters remain unforgettable for every Bulgarian and every Hungarian citizen. The mutual relations and mutual support of Bulgarian and Hungarian revolutionaries in the past will remain unforgettable. Bulgarian communists fought in the ranks of the Hungarian Red Army to defend the Hungarian Soviet Republic. Bulgarian soldiers, thousands of whom perished on Hungarian soil, fought 35 years ago side by side with the glorious Soviet soldiers for the liberation of Hungary.

After the victory over fascism, in the struggle to build a socialist society, the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Hungarian peoples assumed a qualitatively new character and was given a strong, new impulse. Bulgarian-Hungarian relations today are developing rapidly. They are being intensified and enriched. They are being endowed with new significance. These relations are founded on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on a friendship cooperation and mutual assistance treaty. We are linked to each other by our common friendship with our liberator and loyal ally--the glorious Soviet Union.

The BCP and the MSZMP are the chief promoters of Bulgarian-Hungarian friendship. [paragraph continues]

In this connection Comrade Janos Kadar said: "Our friendship is intact and indestructible since there is between us full unanimity of views on all basic questions of socialist construction and on all issues of the international communist movement and of foreign policy."

The meetings and talks held between our first party and state leaders--the Comrades Janos Kadar and Todor Zhivkov--are of exceptionally great importance for the development of Bulgarian-Hungarian relations. We remember with joy the official visit paid by the Hungarian party and state delegation headed by Comrade Janos Kadar to the Bulgarian People's Republic in June 1979. The agreements signed during the talks between our two leaders, and in particular the "basic trends of further developing economic, scientific-technical economic integration between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic for the period up to 1990" represent a large-scale and long-term program of development for Bulgarian-Hungarian relations.

Bulgarian-Hungarian cooperation is expanding over all fields of life and is developing at all levels. It is a pleasure for us to note that useful friendly relations are maintained between Feher County of the Hungarian People's Republic, who are our hosts today, and Bulgaria's Blagoevgrad Okrug, rooted in the remote past, having passed through many storms and victories, the friendship between the Bulgarian and Hungarian peoples, which has particularly prospered in the years of socialist construction is now strengthening and being intensified and will last as long as the Danube River flows.

Comrades: The tremendous successes achieved by both the Hungarian and Bulgarian peoples throughout the years of socialist construction became possible thanks to the fact that peace reigned in Europe throughout those years. Only under the conditions of peace we can achieve the new goals and targets which the BCP and the MSZMP are assigning to us.

In less than a month the peace-loving forces throughout the world will be celebrating the 35th anniversary of victory over fascist Germany, a victory to which the Soviet Union and its army--the peoples' liberator--made a decisive contribution. The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member-states, and their consistent and peace-loving policy are the main factors that determined another very important event in the development of the postwar situation in Europe--namely, the overcoming of the "cold war" and the establishment of detente as the main trend of international life since the beginning of the seventies. Both the peoples of the socialist countries and those of the capitalist countries are equally taking advantage of the benefits of detente; and not only the peoples of Europe, but peoples throughout the globe are enjoying these benefits. Unfortunately the international situation has deteriorated recently. Frightened by the successes of real socialism and of the national liberation struggles, trying to restore its lost positions, imperialism is having recourse to a counterattack against the forces of peace and social progress. The proposals submitted by the socialist states on complementing political detente by military detente were rejected by the NATO member-countries which responded to such proposals with an acceleration of the armaments race. As a matter of fact the NATO member-countries adopted a decision to produce U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and deploy them on the territories of certain European countries. With the so-called "Camp David agreements" the United States brought about a further exacerbation of the Middle East situation. This series of provocative actions against international peace is being expanded through the U.S. claim that certain parts of the globe are "zones of vital importance for U.S. interests." The increased U.S. interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and many other such actions are adding to this situation. [paragraph continues]

All this is accompanied by an unprecedented anti-Soviet, anticommunist hyste[illegible], by a powerful propaganda war against the USSR, the countries of the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement by the international reaction.

The actions of American imperialism are actively supported by the most reactionary circles in the NATO member-countries, the reactionary regimes in Israel, Egypt, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia and--last but not least--by the ruling circles in China.

The international reaction has created a serious threat to peace and international detente.

That is why it is more necessary than ever to resolutely resist the warmongering forces and their attempts to bring back "cold war" and confrontation and to precipitate mankind into the danger of nuclear annihilation. There is no doubt that the peoples will find the necessary strength to resist such attempts and actions with the strongest determination. The chief guarantee for this resistance lies in the unity, cohesion and constantly increasing power of the Warsaw Pact member-states. The Bulgarian People's Republic is pursuing a firm, principled, consistent and constructive foreign policy. The essence and characteristic traits of this policy were clearly stated once again in a recent speech by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic at a session of the Fatherland Front National Council.

The Bulgarian people are happy and proud of having such loyal friends and allies as the Soviet Union, the Hungarian People's Republic and the other fraternal socialist countries. That is why the BCP is pursuing a consistent policy of consolidating the political alliance and the development of socialist economic integration, as well as conducting a unified foreign policy with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member-states. This friendship is the most reliable guarantee for the independence, freedom and further ascending development of our country.

The Bulgarian People's Republic is conducting a policy of solidarity with the peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and for national liberation, independence and social progress. The Bulgarian people stand wholeheartedly at the side of the people of Afghanistan in their struggle to defend the achievements of their April revolution against imperialist attempts. Our people wholeheartedly support the timely and decisive actions of the Soviet Union in assisting the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

We declare ourselves in favor of developing our relations with the capitalist states on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

The BCP devotes particular attention to our country's relations with our Balkan neighbors. The policy of the Bulgarian People's Republic in the Balkan area is, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov has declared, a "consistent, principled, unchanging policy, a policy which is not subjected to opportunistic influences," and, as we also said in this connection: "This means, in particular, that today too, despite the exacerbation of the international situation provoked by the imperialist and reactionary forces, we adhere to and will continue to adhere to our proclaimed goals as regards our relations with the neighboring countries. These goals imply the preservation and consolidation of peace and security and the development of good neighborly relations and friendship, cooperation and understanding."

In close and indestructible alliance with the fraternal socialist countries, the Bulgarian People's Republic will continue in the future actively to contribute to the preservation and consolidation of peace and peaceful coexistence among the peoples of Europe and all peoples throughout the world.

Dear comrades: I take the liberty to wish the collective of your plant and the entire Hungarian people new and even greater successes in building a developed socialist society.

Long live the Hungarian MSZMP--the organizer and leader of all the Hungarian people's victories--a loyal unit of the international communist and workers movement!

Long live the Hungarian People's Republic!

May the indestructible unity and fraternal friendship, and the comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the MSZMP, between the Bulgarian and Hungarian peoples continue to strengthen!

May the unity and cohesion of the countries belonging to the socialist community and of the international communist workers' movement further strengthen!

Long live peace among the peoples!

Long live communism!

Speech by Poland's Kania

AU271637 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Mar 80 AU

[Speech by Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 25 March Polish-Hungarian rally in the Budapest district of Csepel]

[Text] On behalf of the PZPR delegation to the 12th MSZMP Congress I would like to offer my cordial thanks for your warm welcome and to extend to you and through you to all Hungarian communists and all the people fraternal greetings from the PZPR Central Committee and personally from its first secretary, Comrade Edward Gierek.

We greet you cordially while the congress is taking place and on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of your beautiful country, which is so close to us.

Our Peoples' Enduring Fraternal Friendship

We are very pleased that we are guests of the workers of Red Csepel, a name familiar to every revolutionary. Csepel is the cradle and a living tradition of the Hungarian workers class and is closely linked to traditions of the revolutionary struggles of the world proletariat. Here in Csepel violent class struggles took place and here the famous strikes that shook the country and the foundations of capitalism had been proclaimed. Here was the starting point for the Red Regiment that set out to defend the Hungarian Soviet Republic, the anniversary of the establishment of which you are now celebrating. The famous heroes of the Ebro battle hail from here, the birthplace and action base of the anti-fascist resistance movement. Here in Csepel the past and the present meet in a special way, one that is rarely the lot of other places. The heart of the Hungarian industry, which is the pride of socialist Hungary and a source of the party's strength, is now beating in Csepel.

Through its extensive cooperation links Csepel is one of the most eloquent examples of socialist cooperation and integration. Many of those links also bind our two countries. Your combine sends machines, installations for communications, transformers and engine units for the Polish Star trucks to Poland. The production of the machine tools industry, in which our two countries play a leading role within CEMA, is developing well. I know that together with the Polish Stalowa Wola metallurgical plant you work out joint technologies and exchange practical knowledge and workers. I know that many of you have close friends in Poland and that many Poles have close friends among you.

In the history of our countries and peoples there are mutual, fine records which attest to the traditional and enduring friendship between our peoples. How often the Poles and the Hungarians have fought shoulder to shoulder for freedom, and how often they have experienced together the joy of victory and bitterness of defeat! Outstanding Polish commanders such as Gen Henryk Dembinski and the legendary Gen Jozef Bem, whom you call "the little father Bem," participated in the liberation struggle of the "spring of nations." Everyone knows of the friendship between Bem and his adjutant--Sandor Petoefi, the bard of the Hungarian people.

The tradition of the joint struggle waged by Polish and Hungarian revolutionaries, an eloquent testimony of which was the participation of Poles in the defense of the Hungarian Socialist Republic, represents a crucial current of our peoples' friendship.

We will always remember the invaluable help and care given in Hungary to Polish soldiers and refugees after the September defeat during World War II.

And is is possible to forget that our countries hastened to fraternally help each other immediately after liberation? It was your medicines that helped save Polish children and it was Polish coal that helped heat your apartments in Budapest.

Poland and Hungary signed a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance on 18 June 1948--32 years ago. All those years have been filled with deeds and have produced rich achievements in all spheres.

Many of those successes can be traced back to mutual assistance and cooperation. Thanks to that assistance and cooperation we are able to solve or tone down many of the difficulties we encounter.

Our economic cooperation and trade exchanges are developing dynamically. The share of production cooperation and specialization is especially high and increases all the time. Our cooperation in science and culture is developing intensively.

Literally at every step we can encounter examples of almost daily Polish-Hungarian contacts, which are maintained by the leaders of our parties, by party and state bodies, parliaments, individual voivodship and towns, social organizations and economic institutions. The Hungarians travel to Poland and the Poles journey to Hungary. They meet with hospitality and affection, study each other, share experiences and strike up personal friendships, all of which are also a crucial factor in the development of cooperation, mutual help and understanding between our countries.

As you see, dear friends, the history of our peoples and the period of socialist construction have generated a very valuable state of affairs, namely, that the Pole and the Hungarian are cousins. We will always see that the friendship between our parties and peoples continues and blossoms.

Hungary's Comprehensive and Dynamic Development

The 12th MSZMP Congress now in session is an important event in your people's life and in the entire workers movement. The congress is summing up fraternal Hungary's great achievements. Under the leadership of the party you have made a significant stride forward in the construction of a developed socialist society in the past 5 years.

That is a good reason for pride, which is all the greater since--as has been the case with us and with other socialist countries--you have had to implement your development program under more difficult and more complicated conditions of the present world. This stride forward has been possible because of the policy of your party, which is led by Comrade Janos Kadar, who enjoys profound esteem and authority, because of the efficiency and dedication of all the people, who are rallied as never before around their party and its program, and because of the renowned Hungarian prudence and modesty.

The unceasing development of Socialist Democracy and National Unity, which is ever gaining in strength, are an important process in your country's life--a process that elicits praise. Because of the wise policy of your party, which protects its ties with the masses as the apple of its eye and which draws on these ties for its strength, the construction of developed socialist society has become a program for all the people in line with the programmatic declarations adopted by the 11th MSZMP Congress. Because of that growing internal strength and because of a profoundly internationalist, peaceful foreign policy, which well serves the cause of peace and socialism, your country enjoys high authority in Europe and the world.

We are pleased with your achievements and successes and we share your satisfaction with your achievements, which are a valuable contribution to our common cause--the promotion of the strength and position of socialism.

We are profoundly convinced that the implementation of the 12th congress tasks, which, we know, will not be easy, will enrich the present great achievements of the Hungarian People's Republic and will produce further progress in the consolidation of your Marxist-Leninist party's leading role and in all spheres of the Hungarian people's life.

Last month the PZPR held its eighth congress, which evaluated our achievements to date and mapped out the lines of further work.

Poland's Contribution to Socialist Countries' Integration

The past 10 years have been a period of particularly dynamic and comprehensive development for Poland. We have been able to accelerate the solution of many social problems: full employment under the conditions of a population explosion, the acceleration of the modernization and development of production forces, a more rapid increase in living standards and increased social benefits. That constitutes the implementation of the general line, which, following Marxist-Leninist principles, gives priority to the development of man and the satisfaction of his needs and pursues activities for the people, among the people and through the people.

In its resolutions laying down tasks for the next 5-year period the [eighth] congress decided that we will perseveringly seek to implement overriding social goals serving the people--that we will do this in line with our current conditions and potential and on the basis of increased work quality and economic efficiency.

The course and resolutions of the eighth congress and the nationwide precongress discussion strengthened the party's leading role and reaffirmed the universal social support for its program.

The implementation of the tasks we will tackle in the next few years and in the more distant future is closely related to progress in socialist economic integration, to intensifying the cooperation among the socialist countries. In that connection we attach great importance to the further successful development of mutually advantageous economic cooperation with the Hungarian People's Republic. We will continue to enrich Poland's contribution to the achievements of the community of our countries, proving the superiority of the socialist model of development and of the socialist social solutions.

We will soon be celebrating the 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. We will recall the Polish people's boundless sacrifices and heroism in the struggle for the fatherland's freedom. We will pay homage to the Soviet Union and its heroic army, which made a decisive contribution to that victory. We will pay homage to the nations, political forces and men who through their heroic efforts brought about the victory of freedom over slavery, of democracy over terror and of humanism over a system of crime.

We Wish To Continue To Strengthen the Great Coalition of Peace

Remembering the past is an obligation toward the present. Our people's tragic experiences and sacrifices during the last war entitle and oblige us to make especially active efforts to strengthen security in Europe.

We are concerned about the dangerous development of the international situation. The process of detente, which is beneficial for all nations, is being threatened. Dangers to peace are increasing. The forces of revenge in the FRG are increasing, and this is so because of U.S. imperialism and because of the NATO war grouping.

That is why we are so resolute in supporting the Soviet Union's consistent peace policy, in supporting the important activities of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, who is an indefatigable champion of that policy.

In expressing the Polish people's resolve, our party congress expressed its opposition to the cold war activities threatening detente and to the dangerous consequences of NATO's December decision to produce and deploy new nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe.

History has been responsible for our people's conviction, which has been handed down from generation to generation, that national security is the most sacred issue in the hierarch of great values.

That is why we see that the country's political, economic and defense resources are enhanced. We take care of the vitality of our alliances, especially of the consolidation of the reliable alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union, which is our common friend. We help strengthen the Warsaw Pact, the 25th anniversary of which we will be celebrating this year. We help improve the allied defense system.

Together with the fraternal socialist countries we wish to continue to build and strengthen the great coalition of the forces of peace in Europe and the world.

We are for the consistent and complete implementation of the CSCE Final Act. It was here, in Budapest, that the socialist countries appealed for that historic conference to be convened, bearing in mind the enduring prospects for peace in Europe.

Inspired by the same motives, PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek expressed on behalf of Poland our readiness to host a Warsaw conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. That initiative has won the complete support of the Polish people. We are ready to immediately engage in talks with all the states that would like to act in favor of convening such a conference in Warsaw as soon as possible. Bearing in mind the future of Europe and the world, we will help create a climate of trust among nations.

That is why we intend to continue to extensively develop economic, scientific and cultural cooperation with the countries concerned. We will do all we can to insure that the coming Madrid meeting of CSCE participants and the talks conducted in Geneva and Vienna help strengthen security and the development of cooperation.

Our efforts to strengthen peace go hand in hand with our support for the peoples fighting for their freedom and social progress, who are loyal to the ideas of proletarian internationalism. We express our solidarity with the fraternal parties in the capitalist countries in their struggle for democratic rights and against the domination of the monopolies. Our party attaches great importance to strengthening the unity of the international workers movement.

We support the progressive revolutionary and national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. We express our solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in their struggle for freedom and independence, in defense of their socialist achievements. We express our complete support for the Afghan anti-imperialist revolution, the development of which was in danger because of the external interference by the forces of reaction and aggression. We welcome the victory of the Patriotic Front and we fully support the new government in Zimbabwe.

We are opposed to all the aggressive actions by U.S. imperialism and we are opposed to Chinese hegemonism, which is directed against the socialist countries, the national liberation movements and against peace and progress in the world. Together with the socialist countries and all the forces of progress we will do everything possible to insure that peace and security are not endangered and to consolidate the progressive changes in the world.

Our peoples are marching toward their common goals. They are marching along the road discovered for the world by Lenin's ideas and work. We have already achieved a great deal. Every one of you has his crucial share in those achievements. We wish you new successes in work and every happiness in life. We are convinced that the implementation of the 12th MSZMP Congress resolutions will help further increase your country's prosperity and strengthen the authority of the Hungarian People's Republic in the international arena. May your socialist fatherland blossom and may all the Hungarian people enjoy every prosperity.

Speech by CPCZ's Kempny

AU290815 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[CTK-attributed report on a speech by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, head of the CPCZ delegation to the 12th MSZMP Congress, at a meeting with workers in Szekesfehervar on 26 March: "From Comrade J. Kempny's Speech"]

[Text] In the opening part of his speech Comrade Josef Kempny conveyed to all employees of the Szekesfehervar plant cordial comradely greetings from the Czechoslovak communists and all CSSR working people.

It is an honor for us that we were entrusted by the Central Committee of our party to represent the CPCZ at the 12th Congress of the MSZMP, which is the vanguard of the Hungarian workers class and all working people of the Hungarian People's Republic, whose revolutionary traditions have gone down in the history of the international workers movement. J. Kempny went on to say:

Your 12th congress not only evaluates the results achieved to date in implementing the program of your long-term targets, but at the same time the delegates to the congress speak about the ways of insuring in the present conditions the further development of the national economy and of successfully continuing the construction of a socialist society.

Our delegation has followed with great interest and attention the fundamental analysis of those issues in the report presented by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, an outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement and friend of the Czechoslovak people.

The successes of the Hungarian national economy, the development of towns and villages and the creation of conditions for a further upswing of the people's material and cultural standards are the results of the work of the workers class, the peasants and the intelligentsia. These are the fruits of the policy of the MSZMP and its Central Committee.

We in Czechoslovakia are also insuring--by successfully fulfilling the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress--the development of the national economy, growth of industrial and agricultural production and an upsurge of the Czech and Slovak culture and of the people's living standards. The political and moral unity of our socialist society is being consolidated simultaneously with the practical materialization of the line of the 15th congress.

A short time ago the Central Committee of our party and the CSSR Government adopted a package of measures designed to perfect the system of planned management of the national economy. On the one hand those measures should develop and intensify those elements of the existing system that have an active impact on raising the effectiveness and quality of all work. On the other hand they contain new elements corresponding to the demands of the stepped up sceintific-technical development, to the need to deepen integration processes within the Czechoslovak economy and to involve the Czechoslovak economy more extensively in the international division of labor, especially by way of socialist economic integration. By doing so we want management and planning to correspond to the demands of the construction of an advanced socialist society and to effectively aid the solution of important tasks facing the Czechoslovak economy.

The work on the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan of the development of the national economy for the 1981-85 period is progressing at the same time. We are also concluding agreements concerning the coordination of 5-year plans with the individual socialist countries. All that is becoming part of the preparations of the 16th congress of our party, which will be held next spring.

The successes being attained by our two countries in socialist construction make it possible for us to continue to intensify mutual relations and cooperation in all areas, but particularly in the economic sector. The all-round cooperation effectively helps to strengthen friendship between the Czechoslovak and Hungarian people and is a significant part of the multilateral cooperation of the countries of the socialist community.

Mutual economic relations between our countries have expanded in the past period. Last year the value of goods exchange reached the unprecedented level of more than R1 billion.

Production cooperation and specialization, which is now becoming the basis for the further dynamic development of relations between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic is of a continuously growing significance in mutual economic relations. The new agreements on production cooperation in engineering and metallurgy and the new agreement on cooperation in the sphere of the automobile industry and agricultural and construction engineering represent significant progress in this respect.

In spite of these successes there are still reserves and possibilities--precisely in the sphere of cooperation and specialization--of which we must make a joint use.

The long-term programs concerning the development of production specialization and cooperation, which are being concluded by the socialist countries among themselves, are of growing importance for further strengthening the political unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and for uniting their efforts in solving the important economic tasks they are facing. Recently our republic signed such a document with the Soviet Union. Those programs will be a reliable base in solving long-term tasks aimed at insuring a systematic development of the national economy and a rational structure of the mutually interlinked industrial branches of the socialist states. At the same time they will make it possible for the countries of the socialist community to even more actively withstand the policy of economic blackmail pursued by aggressive circles of the Western states, Josef Kempny stressed.

He further noted that as a consequence of the dangerous trends in the policy of the imperialist circles, the world is going through a tense period in international relations. Two completely antithetical approaches to the most important question of the present--the question of peace and war--are becoming apparent.

In spite of the frantic anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign conducted by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, the Soviet Union consistently continues to implement the peace program declared at the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses. The CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic fully support this program, just as they support the significant new proposals to halt the feverish pursuit of armament and to insure military detente put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

However, among the ruling circles of the United States and some other NATO countries this initiative of the Soviet Union has not only not encountered a positive response but, on the contrary, those countries have embarked upon the path of even more feverish armament.

It is quite understandable that the socialist community cannot ignore the measures being adopted in the United States and in the countries of the NATO alliance oriented toward intensive war preparations.

The Czechoslovak people always side with nations fighting for national and social liberation. They have also clearly expressed their position and their support for the Afghan people defending their just cause in a struggle against imperialism and counterrevolution. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev has also clearly formulated the Soviet position in this matter concerning the all-round internationalist aid of the Soviet Union to Afghanistan and the extension of international guarantees by the United States and other countries to halt foreign interference vis-a-vis this country.

It is an irrefutable fact that the positions of the forces of peace and progress in the world are much stronger than they were in the past. [paragraph continues]

Czechoslovakia, like your socialist country, fully supports in practice the policy of the Soviet Union aimed at further developing and consolidating the process of detente, of halting the arms race and of peaceful cooperation. The path to it leads via negotiations and the search for mutual acceptable solutions on the basis of equality and respect for security.

At the close of his speech Josef Kempny wished, in the name of the CPCZ delegation, the entire collective of the plant many production successes and much health and contentment in their personal lives.

Speech by GDR's Krolikowski

AU281455 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Report on tour by Werner Krolikowski, SED Politburo member and head of the SED delegation at the 12th MSZMP Congress, of the 'Red Csepel' car plant on 26 March and his speech there, entitled: "Our Fraternal Unity Strengthens World Socialism"]

[Excerpts] On the morning of the third day of consultations of the 12th MSZMP Congress, the worker Jozsef Horvath, delegate of the 1,300 communists of the Csepel autogyar plant, explained to the congress delegates how the comrades and colleagues of his combine are tackling the topical economic tasks. On Wednesday afternoon, the SED delegation had the opportunity to see this with their own eyes on the spot.

In a speech which was greeted with strong applause the head of the SED delegation Werner Krolikowski stated:

We convey cordial and fraternal greetings from the SED Central Committee and its general secretary Comrade Erich Honecker as well as from the communists and all the GDR working people to your plant's collective, to all communists and working people of your country.

Our delegation is following the work of the MSZMP Congress with great attention; it has drawn an impressive balance of the creative work done by your country's working people to create a developed socialist society.

The Central Committee report presented by the first secretary of your party's Central Committee, our friend and comrade Janos Kadar, convincingly illustrated how the socialist state power has been further strengthened, the national economy developed, the achievements of science and technology used and a higher level of education and culture achieved. We congratulate the Hungarian workers class, the peasants, the members of the intelligentsia and especially all MSZMP members, with all our hearts on these important successes.

Werner Krolikowski paid tribute to the fraternal relations between our parties, states and peoples. Our friendship, he said, is forever linked with the name of such oustanding German and Hungarian communists as Bela Kun, Ferenc Muennich, Gyula Alpari, Karl Liebknecht, Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck. It is proved daily that the comradely and trusting cooperation between our Marxist-Leninist parties represents a decisive force for the promotion and deepening of the friendly relations between our states and peoples.

In this respect, the meeting between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Comrade Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary are of great significance. The treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed during their meeting in March 1977 stipulates the main directions of our cooperation for the future. [paragraph continues]

Manifold ways of cooperation in all fields of social life have evolved and strengthened on this basis. The young Hungarian working people employed in socialist enterprises in the GDR have won high esteem by their work, their deeds and their conduct, and at the same time the citizens of our republic working in your homeland contribute to strengthening our friendship and cooperation.

It is our firm will to do everything possible in order to consistently continue on the historical path of the moving closer together of our socialist nations.

Side by side with the Soviet Union, the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic are applying all their forces in order to ban war forever from man's life. This is also the deep humanistic sense of the Berlin peace initiative of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, for whose support more than 13 million citizens have signed a declaration of intent.

Werner Krolikowski discussed the increased attacks by opponents of detente and emphasized: As is well known, the imperialist military coalition of NATO wants not only to fuel the arms race, but to alter the existing balance of forces by their deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe directed against all the Warsaw Pact member states. We decisively condemn these strivings and the attempt to usher in a new state of military pressure and blackmail against the socialist states. The party and state leadership and the people of the GDR support the measures taken by the Soviet Union at the request of the Afghan leadership to safeguard peace and security. We oppose with all our strength the fact that imperialism, by its stepped-up armament and return to "cold war" methods, jeopardizes peace in Europe and the world.

The head of the SED delegation then expressed the conviction that the MSZMP's 12th Party Congress will make significant decisions for the further building of the developed socialist society in Hungary. He emphasized: I hope your party congress consultations will be successful and that all the communists and working people in the cities and the countryside are successful in implementing the tasks decided upon.

We wish the communists and all the working people here in "red Csepel" new great production successes and all the best in their personal lives.

The name of your company has a good reputation in the GDR. The mutual shipments, especially of universal joint shafts have been and still are contributing to the implementation of the development goals of our two national economies according to plan.

"Our delegation today has seen how deeply the party's policy is rooted in the workers class and in the entire Hungarian people," Werner Krolisowski said, and added that in the economy there was only one possible yardstick in view of the new tasks--namely the international level. "We are doing everything in our power to make sure that the GDR will continue to be stable both from the political and the economic point of view, and to be a reliable pillar of world socialism."

Delegations' Departures

LD281914 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 28, (MTI)--Further delegations of the fraternal parties which had participated in the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party left Budapest on Friday.

Departing was the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Andrey Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

Its members were Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU CC; Ivan Sokolov, member of the CPSU CC, deputy secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; and Vladimir Paplov, member of the CPSU CC, Soviet ambassador to Budapest.

Present to see off the guests at Ferihegy Airport were Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee; Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee; Janos Berecz, head of the CC Foreign Affairs Department; Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Matyas Szuros, Hungary's ambassadors to Moscow.

Also leaving were:

--The delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party led by Sampiliyn Jalian-Aajab, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee;

--The delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation led by Hun Sen, member of the KNUFNS and of the Revolution Council, foreign minister;

--The delegation of the German Socialist Unity Party led by Werner Krolikowski, member of the Political Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers;

--Jakob Lechleiter, member of the Political Committee of the Swiss Party of Labour, who represented his party at the congress.

EL SALVADOR REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU261305 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Mar 80 p 21 AU

[Text] The delegation of the People's Revolutionary Coordination Committee of El Salvador that had visited our country at the invitation of the PPF National Council and the National Peace Council [NPC] has departed from Budapest. The delegation was received by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary general of the PPF National Council. The delegation had talks with Mrs Nandorne Sebestyen, president of the NPC; Bela Kovacs, secretary general of the NPC; Sandor Hamati, chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, and Gyula Suto, secretary of the NPC and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee. The El Salvador opposition leaders provided information on the background to the events taking place in the Latin American country and imperialist machinations against El Salvador. The guests visited WDFY headquarters and gave a briefing at a press conference about the country's position and the people's liberation struggle for social progress.

AGRICULTURE TO BE ASSISTED IN PLAN FULFILLMENT

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Mar 80 p 1 WA

[Article by Pal Romany, Minister of Agriculture and Food]

[Excerpts] This year spring not only measures up to the long-term mean, but can be considered definitely promising. Seeds sown in fall emerged and now stand in trim rows. What is most important is the creative power of millions of people, their readiness to act, which can be found regularly in all sectors of society and all organizations of the economy. [paragraph continues]

Many maintain--and act accordingly--that not only more or better work is required but work which is organized differently. Thus they understand correctly the unity of continuity and renewal. The consultations held in the agricultural sector were unanimous in their recognition of the fact that rentability and efficiency of agriculture will depend on organization of production processes and correct decisions concerning the choice of what technologies should be retained and which should be altered: preservation of what is right under new circumstances and rejection, if necessary, of that which conflicts with current demand, that which is outdated. Neither of these decisions is easy. Yet those who have realized that empty promises and schemes are no solution are over the worst.

This was well put by those young agricultural leaders who met in early spring to exchange experiences. They urged that the "activity" of the leading economic, financial and other organs should not spend itself in interminable references to the "difficult situation" but should be channeled toward renewal, the demonstration, propagation and recognition of their good methods. This general demand is gaining ground, and it shows in the way agricultural activity has set out this year. That is why our spring is promising.

This year's economic plan calls for production worth 244 billion forints in agriculture, 170 billion forints in the food industry and 14 billion forints in lumber and wood industries. The kind of harvest of which crops on what hectarage we can expect this year will probably depend largely on the next 4-6 weeks. Sowing good seed on time is not enough. In addition to favorable weather, crops must also be aided in other ways. That is why it is important that this year the producers can buy 5,000 new tractors, chemical fertilizer--counted in terms of active ingredient, amounting to 1.7 million tons--many other machines and chemicals wherever solvency and availability coincide.

There has been good progress in the conclusion of production contracts. A national review of farm plans reveals that average yields of 4.3 tons of wheat and 5.2 tons of corn per hectare are expected this year. The area planted with wheat is already taken care of and is in accord with the plan. However, the farms must plan to increase the area they intend to sow to corn so that there will be enough to export as well as satisfy domestic demand.

Agriculture today is no longer an enclosed entity: It maintains contact with many enterprises, organizations and countries. Today's agriculture is not self-sufficient but open, and our socialist agriculture became like this in the course of modernization. We know that it is hard, sometimes impossible, to offset unfavorable external influences. In agriculture these include conditions for growing. This is due not only to limited availability of necessary resources and materials or the shortcomings of the production processes used but to differences in conditions.

However, there is no use in moaning over the fact that in the final year of the Fifth 5-Year Plan the price of petroleum has risen tenfold on the world market. The buyer must either pay or make do without. Agriculture needs goods produced in other sectors. Therefore, where the difference between buying and selling prices would lead to serious financial problems, we will build the requisite economic-political bridges, create solutions for promoting the interests of the farms in harmony with those of the national economy. Agriculture cannot refrain from buying the implements and materials it needs for production and for making the most expedient use of prevailing production possibilities. We shall apply the proper economic policy methods so that where costs are reduced and efficiency of production is increased this will be all the more possible in the future. At present the most important task is speedy completion of the most urgent tasks in the limited time left to accomplish this.

GNA ANNOUNCES NEW GOVERNMENT AT FIRST SESSION

Ceausescu Reelected President

AU281542 [Editorial Report--AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1504 GMT on 28 March 1980 begins a live relay from the palace of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] on the first session of the Eighth GNA Legislature. According to the announcer, Stefan Voitec takes the floor and proposes that Nicolae Ceausescu be reelected as president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. This proposal is followed with a review of Ceausescu's activity and achievements during the 15 years he has been in power. The proposal is then voted on and Ceausescu is unanimously reelected by the GNA as president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. According to the announcer, GNA Chairman Giosan adorns Nicolae Ceausescu with a tricolor sash with the country's emblem and asks him to take the oath.

Ceausescu then takes the oath as follows: "I swear to faithfully serve the fatherland, to take firm action to defend the country's independence, integrity and sovereignty, the well-being and happiness of all our people, to insure the construction of socialism and communism in the Socialist Republic of Romania. I swear that I will respect and defend the country's Constitution and laws and do all I can so that the principles of socialist democracy are consistently applied and that the norms of socialist ethics and equity are asserted in our society's life. I swear to resolutely promote a foreign policy of friendship and alliance with all the socialist countries and of cooperation with all the nations throughout the world, irrespective of social system, on the basis of fully equal rights, a policy of solidarity with the revolutionary and progressive forces everywhere and a policy of peace and friendship among peoples. I swear that I will always do my duty honorably and with devotion for the flourishing and greatness of our socialist nation and of the Socialist Republic of Romania." [cheers, chants]

According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu then sanctions his oath by his signature. The national anthem is played. GNA Chairman Nicolae Giosan then pays homage to Nicolae Ceausescu's personality and praises his priceless contribution to all Romania's achievements in the past 15 years.

New State Council

AU291400 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 29 Mar 80 AU

[Excerpt] Here are the details on today's proceedings of parliament which were opened this morning at 0900 amidst the applause of all deputies and guests who greeted the arrival at the hall of the republic's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Following the agenda, the Grand National Assembly [GNA] elected the State Council. In conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania is president of the State Council.

The following comrades were elected as vice presidents of the State Council: Stefan Voitec, Gheorghe Radulescu, Iosif Kovacs, Maria Ciocan and Petru Enache.

The following comrades were elected members of the State Council: Ioan Anton, Constantina Arsene, Ioana Bratu, Silviu Curticeanu, Tamara Dobrin, Eduard Eisenburger, Alexandrina Gainuse, Virginia Gemescu, Stefania Ionescu, Mihalache Margean, Gheorghe Mihoc, Vasile Milea, Ferdinand Nagy, Marin Nedelcu, Gheorghe Pana, Gheorghe Petrescu, Ion Popescu-Puturi, Vasile Vilcu, and Eleana Vladuc.

The vice presidents and members of the State Council then took their oath of allegiance and loyalty to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Council of Ministers Elected

AU2913-11 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 29 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/3/1980--On Saturday morning the first part of the works in plenum of the first session of the Eighth Legislature of the Grand National Assembly came to an end.

The deputies unanimously elected the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Court, the procurator-general, the secretaries of the Grand National Assembly and the standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly.

After the election of the State Council, the vice-presidents--Stefan Voitec, Gheorghe Radulescu, Iosif Kovacs, Maria Ciocan and Petru Enache--as well as the members of the State Council, took the oath of faith and devotion to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Then, the Grand National Assembly unanimously elected the Council of Ministers as follows: Ilie Verdet, prime minister; Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister [new]; Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister; Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee; Cornelia Filipas, deputy prime minister; Janos Fazekas, deputy prime minister; Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister, minister of finance; Ion Patan, deputy prime minister, minister of technico-material supply and control of fixed assets administration; Ion Ionita, deputy prime minister; Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister, and minister of mining, oil and geology; Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence; George Homostean, minister of the interior; Neculai Agachi, minister of metallurgical industry; Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry; Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of chemical industry; Gheorghe Cioara, minister of electric power; Dumitru Popa, minister of industrial constructions; Vasile Bulucea, minister of transport and telecommunications; Ion Florea, minister of forestry and building materials; Lina Ciobanu, minister of light industry; Ana Muresan, minister of home trade; Emil Bobu, minister of labour; Aneta Spornic, minister of education and instruction; Emil Draganescu, minister of tourism and sports; Eugen Proca, minister of health; Ioan Ceterchi, minister of justice; Ion Ursu, first vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology; Suzana Gadea, chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education; Ludovic Fazekas, chairman of the Committee for People's Councils Affairs; Gheorghe Gaston-Marin, chairman of the State Price Committee; Ion Iliescu, chairman of the National Water Council; Cornel Mihulecea, chairman of the State Committee for Nuclear Energy; Richard Winter, minister, secretary of state, the Ministry of Technico-Material Supply and Control of Fixed Assets Administration; Aurel Duma, minister, secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Tudor Postelnicu, minister, secretary of state, the Ministry of the Interior, and chief of the state security department; Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and chief of the International Economic Cooperation Department; Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Petre Preoteasa, minister secretary of state, first vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee;

Gheorghe Petrescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry; Ion Stanescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Industrial Construction; Maxim Berghianu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, head of the Food Industry Department; Mihail Florescu, minister secretary of state, the National Council for Science and Technology; Cornel Onescu, first vice-chairman of the Committee for People's Councils Affairs; Mihai Marinescu, first vice-chairman of the Council of Economic and Social Organization; Marin Vasile, chairman of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms; Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the C.C. of the U.C.Y., minister for youth affairs.

Then, the Grand National Assembly elected the Supreme Court. Its chairman is Ion Salagean. Nicolae Popovici was elected procurator-general.

Likewise, the Grand National Assembly elected its secretaries, Nicu Ceausescu, Maria Ghitulica, Ioan Foris, Hedwiga-Margareta Hauser, Ioachim Moga and Ion Stoian, and the eight standing commissions: the Commission for Construction and Law; the Commission for Industry and Economic-Financial Activity; the Commission for Agriculture, Silviculture and Water Husbanding; the Commission for Education, Science and Culture; the Commission for Health Protection, Labour, Social Insurance and Environmental Protection; the Commission for People's Councils and State Administration; the Commission for Defence Affairs, and the Commission for Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation.

The deputies adopted a call of the Grand National Asembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania to all parliaments and peoples of the participant countries of the Helsinki all-European conference.

As the G.N.A. bureau is to be advanced some bills to be submitted for analysis and advising by the speciality standing commissions, the Grand National Assembly session stays open.

LUMEA ON CEAUSESCU'S VIEW OF INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

AU241822 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 12 20 Mar 80 pp 11, 12 AU

[Constantin Florea article: "A New and Revolutionary Concept of International Solidarity"]

[Excerpts] Among the key elements of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's new concept of international solidarity are: the close and organic unity between revolutionary patriotism and international solidarity and the conclusion that internationalism, far from meaning subordination of a people's interests to so-called "higher interests," first of all means to fulfill one's duty toward the workers class in its own country and toward its own people.

In our party's and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's view, international solidarity can no longer be limited today to the solidarity of the workers class and its parties and organizations or to the unity of socialist countries, which undoubtedly continue to remain the main criteria of internationalism. In current international circumstances, solidarity implies, among its key requirements, the strengthening of unity and cooperation both with all socialist countries, all communist and workers parties, socialist and social democratic parties and all parties and organizations of the workers class as well as with other progressive social classes, strata and groups, with national liberation movements, with government parties in developing countries, with other democratic and progressive forces, with all anti-imperialist and advanced forces of our age and with all peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's concept of a new kind of unity of the communist movement takes into account the huge diversity of conditions in which the revolutionary parties are working and highlights the primary requirements that each party draw up its policy, strategy and tactics in accordance with realities prevailing in the respective country, in order to find most appropriate solutions for society's revolutionary change. The unity of the communist movement should be firmly based on each party's autonomy and independence, full equality of rights among all parties, regardless of age or size, noninterference in domestic affairs of other parties, the elimination of any trends to direct the communist movement from a supranational center and militant and comradely solidarity.

Of course, it is natural that there should be certain differences of opinions on various issues of contemporary development and revolutionary struggle, but those differences should be discussed in a principled way, on the basis of mutual esteem and respect and full equality, so that the relation of cooperation and friendship among parties are not affected in any way.

Cooperation With All Countries

AU241823 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 12 20 Mar 80 pp 9, 10 AU

[Article by Eugeniu Obrea: "A Realistic View of Cooperation With All States"]

[Excerpts] In recent years, Romania has achieved what some called a real "miracle" in its foreign policy, namely the miracle of maintaining good and normal relations with most diverse countries as far as their orientations, structures and policies are concerned.

Good relations with all countries are not bought at the price of renunciations and abdications; they are attained by asserting clear principles and militating for their implementation. What the world now calls with respect and admiration "the Ceausescu doctrine" represents this very indivisible ensemble of guidelines of Romanian policy, whose main features are: its principled consistency and the unabated promotion of the national independence and each people's right to be the only master of its sovereignty.

In a world of diversities in continuous change, national independence becomes a vital element of peaceful coexistence.

In the opinion of Romania and its President Nicolae Ceausescu, relations, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, imply scrupulous observance of principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other countries, mutual advantage; each people's right to decide its own destiny as it wishes, and nonuse of force and the threat of force.

PRESIDENT TITO'S HEALTH 'VERY GRAVE'

LD311144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The general state of health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is very grave. The pneumonia continues to abate but the temperature is still raised. The cardiovascular system is relatively stable. There are no signs of the kidney function's recovery. The application of dialysis and of other intensive treatment is continuing.

[Signed] The Doctors Council

SFRY DELEGATION IN FINLAND HOLDS TALKS WITH KEKKONEN

AU301340 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Helsinki, 25 March, TANJUG--Today Urho Kekkonen, president of Finland, received the SFRY Assembly delegation headed by Dragoslav Markovic. The SFRY Assembly delegation arrived on a visit to Finland yesterday. On that occasion President of the Republic Urho Kekkonen spoke about the extraordinary role of President Tito whose illness "has caused anxiety and sorrow in the world. We send our wishes for an early recovery of President Tito. We admire his vitality. We know that he has had to endure many of these things in his life and thus we hope that he will also recover from his present illness."

At the meeting between the delegation and President Urho Kekkonen views were exchanged on the deteriorated international situation and the firm conviction was expressed that the small- and medium-sized countries--including, certainly, Yugoslavia and Finland that, as President Kekkonen said, know what peace and war are--can and must make their constructive contribution to a revival of the process of detente.

Concern was expressed over the deterioration of relations in the world both in the talks with President Kekkonen and in the talks in the parliament with representatives of all political parties of Finland.

President Urho Kekkonen said that no efforts must be spared in eliminating the general tension and that working groups to prepare for the Madrid CSCE meeting have already been formed in Finland.

Dragoslav Markovic said that Yugoslavia welcomes the initiatives of Finland such as the proposal to hold a European disarmament conference.

President Kekkenon expressed satisfaction with the fact that the foreign policies of our two countries are similar in many respects.

As regards economic relations it was noted at the meeting that they represent the weakest aspect of bilateral cooperation because they lag behind the enviable level of relations in other fields.

Today the SFRY Assembly delegation also met with Virolainen, president of the parliament, his deputy, Hele, and representatives of the political parties that have deputies in the assembly.

During the meeting views were exchanged on currently important international questions and on the development of relations between the two countries. Special attention was devoted to the causes of deterioration of international relations, the activities of the nonalined movement and the preparations for the Madrid CSCE meeting.

Delegation Returns From Finland

LD281921 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1721 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 28 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, headed by President of the Assembly Dragoslav Markovic, returned here today from an official and friendly visit to Finland. During the visit, the delegation had talks with several prominent Finnish figures on cooperation between the two countries. The Yugoslav delegation was also received by Finnish President Urho Kekkonen.

TUNISIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL MEETS VRHOVEC, OTHERS

LD281956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Taieb Sahbani, secretary general of the Tunisian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They discussed international issues and Yugoslav-Tunisian relations in the course of a friendly conversation.

On this occasion the need for further comprehensive efforts for the elimination of crisis flashpoints in the world, the strengthening of detente and the promotion of peaceful international cooperation on the principles of active coexistence and the policy of nonalinement were stressed. A positive appraisal of the development of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Tunisia was given and interest was expressed on both sides in its further intensification and expansion in all spheres.

Taieb Sahbani is visiting Belgrade for consultations with representatives of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Consultations End

LD301332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Two days of political consultations between Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Taieb Sahbani, secretary general of the Tunisian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, have ended at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. An exhaustive exchange of views on topical international questions, especially on the situation in and activity of the nonalined movement, was carried out during the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere. The two sides displayed great interest in the continuation of the intensive activity of the nonalined movement in keeping with the fundamental principles of nonalined policy and the decisions of the Havana summit conference with the aim of overcoming the present crisis in international relations. A number of questions of bilateral relations were also considered and the two sides expressed readiness to continue to promote bilateral relations. Zouhir Chelli, ambassador of the Republic of Tunisia to the SFRY, also took part in the talks.

Sahbani, who visited Yugoslavia at the invitation of Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, left Belgrade today.

PRC SICHUAN DELEGATION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH VAKIC

AU301330 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Ilija Vakic, president of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, has held talks at the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia with Lu Dadong, chairman of the Sichuan Provincial People's Government and member of the CCP Central Committee, who heads the state economic delegation of the Sichuan Provincial People's Government that is currently visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council.

During the talks views were exchanged on past economic cooperation and on possibilities for advancing cooperation on a long-term basis. It was noted that real possibilities and objective conditions exist for advancing economic cooperation between the Sichuan Province and a large number of organizations of associated labor in all republics and provinces of Yugoslavia.

Zhou Quiyie, PRC ambassador to Yugoslavia, participated in the talks.

LCY LEADERS HOLD TALKS WITH ROMANIA'S CAZACU

AU291615 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 26 March, TANJUG--Today, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee and the Secretariat of the RCP Central Committee.

In a friendly talk it was pointed with satisfaction to the successful development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and between the LCY and the RCP. Both sides expressed the desire that the Yugoslav-Romanian relations and cooperation should continue to be promoted and enriched. Certain topical international questions were also discussed.

Today, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium, had talks with Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee and the Secretariat of the RCP Central Committee.

Virgil Cazacu conveyed the best wishes of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, for Comrade Tito's recovery.

In a lengthy talk held in a cordial atmosphere the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and between the LCY and the RCP was discussed, as well as certain topical international questions and relations and cooperation in the international workers and communist movement.

MOJSOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MSZMP CONGRESS

LD281750 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1658 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 28 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, headed by member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Lazar Mojsov returned to Belgrade today from Budapest. The delegation attended the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party congress in the Hungarian capital. During the stay in Hungary, Lazar Mojsov visited the Hungarian town of Esztergon where he spoke to workers of a local factory of laboratory equipment.

KOLISEVSKI SENDS GREETINGS TO BANGLADESH ON TITO'S BEHALF

AU281710 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 80 p 14 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 25 March, TANJUG--On behalf of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following telegram to Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh:

"On the occasion of the anniversary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, it is with particular satisfaction that I send you, on behalf of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, the SRFY Presidency and the people of Yugoslavia, most cordial greetings and best wishes for comprehensive progress of the friendly people of your country and for your personal happiness.

"I am firmly convinced that the traditional friendship and increasing broader cooperation between our two countries will continue to contribute to bringing our peoples closer together and to a consistent implementation of the policy of nonalinement."

DJURANOVIC CONGRATULATES ROMANIA'S VERDET ON REAPPOINTMENT

LD292249 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Ilie Verdet, premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

In connection with your reappointment as premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I am sending you with great pleasure, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own, cordial congratulations and best wishes for success in your high and responsible post.

I also take advantage of this opportunity to express my conviction in the further successful and fruitful development of good-neighborly relations and comprehensive cooperation between our two neighboring socialist countries to our mutual interest and to the benefit of understanding, peace and security in Europe.

NIN ANALYZES SUSLOV ARTICLE ON SOCIALISM IN KOMMUNIST

AU271703 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1524 23 Mar 80 p 46 AU

[Miodrag Marovic commentary: "From the 45th Parallel: One Step Forward, Two Steps Back"]

[Excerpts] The value of socialism as a world process is precisely in the fact that it manifests itself in such diverse forms that no models suit it any longer.

In the recent period the world has been rather frequently confronted by surprises that evoke among other things such questions as this: Is something of that kind possible in socialism? Let us only recall wars, military interventions, aspirations to hegemonism, national inequality and so forth. Those are the realities of the period in which we live.

But positive surprises, too, are not really such a rare occurrence and this is what provides encouragement and strengthens faith in an irrepressible general movement toward progress and socialism. The surprises that have attracted the attention of the world public in recent weeks are connected with the CCP's return to the international scene.

Thus it is once again being demonstrated that a thorough de-Stalinization of the internal life of a party also inevitably results in the need for an exchange of experience with others, even including those whose theory and practice had lately been considered as Marxist heresy! It is in this context, too, that the importance and value of the forthcoming visit of PCI leader Berlinguer to Beijing should be appraised.

However, contrary to that, it is precisely these days that attempts have been renewed to reassert old relationships by means of theoretical discussions about those categories of revolutionary thinking and practice that are synonymous with the past. Thus, it is again being repeated--and who knows how many times it has already been done--that "the experience of the October Revolution is unique" and that any other experience "that would prove the possibility of a different transition to socialism does not exist naturally."

If it were only a question of differences in views, that are today not only logical but also legitimate, then the views of Mikhail Suslov, the CPSU's leading ideologist, would not surprise anyone. But what is involved here is not a question of a view being submitted to the judgement of the public and thereby also to confrontation with other and oppositive views on an equal basis. The fact is that Suslov writes in KOMMUNIST, the journal of the CPSU Central Committee, in connection with the forthcoming 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth, in the spirit of the ideological theses adopted by the highest organ of that party a few months ago, and reduces every other understanding of the matter to a denial of Lenin's teachings on revolution and socialism. It is in this manner that only one experience and one practice, that is, the experience and the practice of the countries of "real socialism," that are preordained to test the validity of everything else which is being reduced to "innovating approaches" to one general model, are being imposed upon socialism as a world process.

The topics of the relationship between "what is general and what is special" or between "what is international and what is national" have been a matter of dispute in the workers and communist movement for a long time. As is known, they have resulted in the elimination of those terms that were a cover for the relationships of hegemonism within the movement, from an entire series of documents of the individual national parties. Suslov's article proves that the elevation of "the general laws' to a category that is valid forever cannot but lead to conservative conclusions once again--despite some new terms--that reduce the theoretical and practical experience to a mere "repetition and reproduction" of something that has been already tested in the USSR and to "different national and historical conditions." And the emphasizing of international solidarity as a principle, that is above all other principles and certainly above the national interests, is not only returning the old relationships of discipline to the one who determines what is internationalist and what is not, but, as the practice of international relations shows, also leads to the trampling of the sovereignty and independence of peoples and countries in the name of those "higher aims."

Naturally, anything that might represent a legitimization of different and equal relations between such subjective factors as all parties--small or large--are, does not suit those aspirations. For that reason it is not only that any reference to the document of the 1976 Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties--by which the CPSU together with 28 other parties accepted the replacement of monolithism with unity in diversity--is being avoided, but the earlier confirmed rights to different roads to socialism are also "passed over." Now "different forms based on the general laws" are being introduced and, translated into ordinary language, it means maintaining only one model of social relations that is recognized as socialism.

The appearance of newer and newer terms cannot escape a careful observer of the polemics that have continued to be conducted in the communist movement in the last few decades. These terms are nothing but evidence of the inability of dogmatic thinking to explain new phenomena in the development of socialist thinking and practice and, at the same time, also of the fact that dogmatic thinking cannot disregard those phenomena and is compelled to notice them and take them into consideration. Hence the "real" and those other types of socialism (and even "the real nonalinement" as being different from that other one!), "the innovating approaches," "debatable postulates" and all the rest--anything but different practices and different roads to socialism.

NIN CRITICIZES VIETNAMESE EMBASSY IN BELGRADE

AU291426 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1524 23 Mar 80 p 48 AU

[Unattributed article in "Review of the Week" column: "Abuse of Hospitality"]

[Text] Every morning desks in the foreign political editorial offices are full of letters, newspapers and what could be termed "information material." A great deal of this mail comes from foreign embassies in Belgrade which use this method to give more data about the situation in their countries or to give information about the positions of the governments they represent.

The Vietnamese Embassy is one of those embassies that maintains a very industrious and regular "correspondence" with editorial offices. Thus, at the beginning of this week a rather fat red envelope arrived, but on this occasion one with rather different contents. Among the usual "materials" there was a booklet "Vietnam 80" which sets forth the domestic situation and Hanoi's views on international developments. Then there were two multicolored books of fairy tales--"Legends About Jong" and "Why Is a Toad Called a Horror of the Divine Master?"

In an editorial office full of cuttings about wars, threats, hostages and hunger, these fairy tales could, if nothing else, represent welcome light relief. Finally, there were also two photocopied sheets of paper--one in Serbo-Croatian and the other in French. The title reads: "Why They Have Joined Criminals."

Regrettably, though the title may sound like one, what is involved is no photocopied fairy tale. In this particular case those who have joined criminals are the hosts of the Vietnamese diplomats--the Yugoslavs.

So that there should be no mistake in this connection, the very first sentence reads: "Under the label of nonalinement Yugoslavia has joined and continues to join criminals, the newspaper NHAN DAN claims."

Why, suddenly, criminals? An explanation follows immediately: "The world public opinion, the paper says, realizes more and more clearly that as far as the problem of Kampuchea and the problem of Afghanistan are concerned, the Belgrade press and a number of responsible personalities in the Yugoslav Government have distorted the real state of affairs and zealously supported imperialists, the Chinese expansionists and other reactionary forces."

We do not at all intend to polemicize with the text of the Vietnamese newspaper--Yugoslavia's positions on the interventions in Kampuchea and Afghanistan are sufficiently clear; they have been sufficiently clearly set forth and they speak convincingly for themselves. We also do not intend to return to sad history in which from being a victim of aggression Vietnam has itself become an aggressor and is in the unenviable position of having to defend itself--unskillfully as all aggressors do defend themselves. We also do not intend to recall the much more glorious role which articles of the Vietnamese newspapers played when they were reprinted on the pages of newspapers published in the capital of the superpower under whose patronage Hanoi placed its policy.

The only thing which we believe should never be passed over in silence is the fact that the Vietnamese Embassy, in a way that has no precedent in the chronicles of the diplomatic corps in Belgrade, abused the hospitality of this country to conduct against it the most blatant hostile propaganda, mercilessly wasting what little is left of those great sympathies that existed in this country for Vietnam in the more glorious days of Vietnam's history.

PELIKAN SEES VIETNAM AS TOOL IN USSR CAMPAIGN AGAINST SFRY

LD281507 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 21 Mar 80 pp 1, 22 LD

[Jiri Pelikan article: "EEC-Yugoslav Accord a Contribution to Stability"]

[Text] It would be a mistake to underestimate the political significance of the recent Vietnamese press attacks, taken up in the Soviet press, on Yugoslav policy. The Vietnamese Communist Party organ NHAN DAN and the armed forces organ QUAN DOI NHAN DAN have accused Yugoslavia of allying with the "American imperialists" and "Chinese expansionism" and of betraying "countries struggling for their independence." As always in such cases, the arguments are lacking, but this is counterbalanced by the forcefulness of the attacks on "certain leaders" in Yugoslavia, such as Foreign Minister Vrhovec, for "the betrayal of internationalist solidarity" committed by Belgrade, because Yugoslavia refuses to approve the invasions of Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

Whoever is acquainted with the "rules of the game" of the Soviet system is well aware that this is no "accident" or no chance deviation by the Hanoi "hardliners." These attacks are first decided by Moscow and then ordered to be carried out by a third country--in this case Vietnam--and finally taken up again by the Soviet press, which gives them the necessary authority and publicity worldwide--an identical procedure to the one used in 1968 against Czechoslovakia and, before that, China. This is why the Yugoslav leaders were worried and responded immediately. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia organ BORBA addressed itself not so much to Hanoi as to the organizer of this offensive, that is, the Soviet Union, which, by repeating the Vietnamese attacks, shouldered a great deal of the responsibility and confirmed itself as an accomplice in this operation.

The Yugoslav leaders are particularly outraged by the fact that these attacks are being launched at such a delicate and sad time for the country, which now awaits the imminent demise of the new Yugoslavia's founder and the guarantor of its unity and independence. But it is no coincidence that Moscow chose this moment for expressing its ideas which, for that matter, it has never disowned. Indeed, the present Soviet leaders have never accepted that a European socialist country can exist outside the "socialist camp," that is, outside the Warsaw Pact and CEMA--especially a country which can at the same time declare itself nonalined.

I have been acquainted with this attitude ever since I was able to discuss the matter with certain Soviet leaders. They have always reproached Stalin for having failed to put an end to the Titoist heresy, ever since 1948-49, and have not concealed their contempt for the Yugoslav policy of nonalinement and self-management, saying they were only willing to tolerate such a "deviation" as long as Tito was alive. Several schemes are ready for the "post-Tito period," ranging from economic, political and military pressure to the use of Bulgarian aspirations to Macedonian territories and the old and new "COMINFORMISTS" based in Prague and Kiev, to whom various terrorists groups can be connected.

It now seems that some people in Moscow lack the patience to await the marshal's death and that they have begun to accelerate the offensive aimed at isolating Yugoslavia on the international scene, and primarily within the nonalined movement. [paragraph continues]

The authors of this plan are counting on the prospect, after Tito's death, of Yugoslavia's quasi-leading role within the movement diminishing and on making the Adriatic republic pay for its opposition--expressed again by Tito last year in Havana--to the Soviet view, backed by Fidel Castro, that the nonalined countries' natural allies are the "socialist" countries and first and foremost the Soviet Union.

The first step in this direction is precisely to discredit Yugoslavia among the Third World countries by labeling it "an agent of imperialism," as Vietnamese propaganda is indeed trying to portray it: In this, Moscow is using prestige which Vietnam gained during its struggle for independence from imperialism and colonialism. Once isolated from the nonalined movement and outside the blocs, Yugoslavia can more easily be forced--at least this is what the authors of this campaign believe--to make political and other concessions and perhaps eventually, so to speak, "neutralized." If Belgrade tries to resist, they can always resort to the politico-military script successfully rehearsed in Prague in 1968 and recently restaged in Kabul: by finding a group--non-existent, perhaps--seeking "fraternal aid" from the Soviet Union to "salvage socialism in jeopardy."

It was no accident that the league's central organ BORBA published, together with its reply to PRAVDA, an interview with Gen Rajko Tanaskovic, chief of the defense system, who warns: "We are ready and willing to defend every factory, every corner of our land.... There is practically no corner where a possible attacker could pass without encountering resistance." The Yugoslav leaders do not want to make the same mistake as Dubcek in 1968, who tried to ward off the danger of a Soviet intervention by continuous concessions and yielding. The Soviet marshals must be made to realize that Yugoslavia is not another Czechoslovakia and that it will fight for its original road to socialism and for its independence.

It is equally important that the Soviet leaders be aware now that Yugoslavia will not be along and isolated, but that it will have all the necessary international solidarity, especially from the socialist and progressive forces.

The Italian left must be the first to announce its willingness in this direction, partly because it would be the first to pay a very heavy price in the event of Yugoslav autonomy being weakened and the resulting imbalance in Mediterranean Europe. This is why we must welcome the agreement reached a few days ago between the EEC and Yugoslavia--an agreement which will be signed on 2 April and which will enable Belgrade to diversify its economic relations with other countries and to strengthen their stability in the difficult years ahead.

MONTENEGRO CIVIL DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS ADOPTS 1980 PROGRAM

LD282121 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1940 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Titograd--A session of the republic's civil defense headquarters was held in Titograd today, chaired by Momcilo Vucinic, headquarters commander. The headquarters adopted the work program for this year, the report on the preparedness of civil defense in the republic and the orientational program of activities in connection with marking civil defense day.

In adopting the report of the state and preparedness of protection in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, the republic's civil defense headquarters noted that it is necessary for specific and practical measures to be taken in sociopolitical and local communities and organizations of associated labor for even speedier consolidation and training of this component of all-people's defense.